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EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

News and Gossip from England, France, and Italy.

Critical Condition of Miss Charlotte Cushman.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Irreconcilables Treated with Contempt.

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ENGLAND.

The Health of Miss Charlotte Cushman—Cruelty to Animals—A Reciprocity Association—Pauperism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

I have cast anchor on these rocky hills to ride out the equinoctial which has been raging for days, and strewing all our coast with wrecks and corpses. Signals of distress were seen and heard through the blinding spray and the howling tempest. Steam-tugs and lifeboats put out, towed disabled vessels into harbors and rescued the poor seamen from foundering ships; gallant, brave work was done in many places, but the account of shipwrecks is a long and gloomy one, and will considerably lengthen the lines of red dots that fringe the British coast on the maps of the Lifeboat Association. To-day the gale seems to have blown itself out, and the sun shines again out of a blue sky. I write on Thursday that I may go to-morrow to Liverpool, the second town in the United Kingdom in population, and the first in maritime importance—the great seaport for the busiest population in the world. But I will not anticipate. I have long wished to visit Liverpool, and get and give, if I can, some idea of a place so important, and so nearly connected with the commercial metropolis of the New World.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

When I wrote you a few weeks ago of meeting Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in Malvern, and how full she seemed of life, energy, intellectual activity and interest in art and society, talking of her long residence in Rome and the hundreds of distinguished people she met there from all parts of the world, I should have written quite differently of her had I known the sad truth—the real reason of her resort to the invigorating air and sparkling waters of these beautiful hills. I was greatly shocked to learn, a few days afterward, that with all that seeming of health she was suffering from one of the most painful and fatal of diseases. After a few weeks at Malvern she went to Edinburgh to have an operation—one of the most hopeless in surgery—performed by Sir JAMES SIMPSON, and she now lies at the point of death, quite given up by her nearest friends, and those who should be the best judges of her condition. It may be that her strong constitution will carry her through, but no one seems to entertain the least hope, and the news of her death may have already reached you.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The cruelty to animals in their transportation by rail and sea comes up once more, with descriptions of scenes of sickening brutality. The reason is found by some writers, in the cruelty of some classes of the English people, which makes them delight in the torture of helpless animals. Miss BURDETT COUTTS, one of the few happy philanthropists in the world, because she is rich enough to do whatever can be done with money to relieve suffering, brute or human, writes to the *Times* to say that she thinks kindness to dumb beasts ought to be made a part of primary education. She says:

"An American gentleman, Mr. ANGELL, who has done much in this direction in his own country, earnestly pressed upon me to try to form a society somewhat similar to one established in Massachusetts under the name of the 'Ladies' Humane Society.' I promised to do all I could to promote so good an object through the only public channel I could hope to influence—that of national school education. But as the present exposure of a serious evil has arisen in your pages, I think I best redeem my promise to Mr. ANGELL by suggesting through you to all persons engaged in teaching, in whatever rank of life, to the President of the Committee of Council for Education, and to the National Society's Board of Education, that some plan should be adopted for inculcating, in a definite manner, principles of humanity toward animals, and a knowledge of their structure, treatment and value to man.' Miss COUTTS wonders that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not prosecute the offenders on the evidence of the shocking state which foreign cattle present on landing. These must on touching our soil be under the protection of English law, and those who maltreat them fully amenable to the penalties."

There is a view of this case which does not seem to have occurred to Miss COUTTS. A little teaching in the higher schools and Universities on this subject might be useful. The lower classes in England beat their wives and children, set their dogs to fighting, and torture whatever poor animals may be in their power; but in all this they only follow in their poor way the examples of the higher and highest classes. What can be more fiendish than the run of the Queen's stag hounds, followed by a crowd of mounted nobles, after a poor panting beast, kept for the purpose, and carried out in a cart and let loose, to be run down and torn in pieces? What can be more cowardly and cruel than the Prince of WALES, Peers and commoners, after weeks of practice, shooting at flocks of caged pigeons let up in flights to be mangled, and fall fluttering at the feet of applauding ladies, or escape mortally wounded? Is there no cruelty in the races all over England, where horses, and sometimes ockeys, are killed or maimed for life? No cruelty in hunts or steeple chases? What is such a paper as *Bell's Life* but eight pages of cruelty and brutality? And now all England, the educated and moneyed portion, is engaged in the slaughter on moor and mountain, in the stubble and on the seashore; killing and wounding, not for necessity, often not for use, but simply for sport, for pleasure; and the noble sportsmen have the pleasure of reading, even in the leading journal, that the Duke of This, or the Marquis of That, shot two or three hundred head of game in a morning—poor animals driven together in helpless masses that some bloated ruffian may blaze away and butcher them. Yes, the lower classes are brutal—but they only follow the example set them by the higher. They cannot chase a stag or fox, so they torture a sheep or cat. Steeple chasing and pigeon shooting are above their reach, but they are quite equal to wallopping donkeys and murdering sparrows. Philanthropists are grieved, and the Royal Humane Society brings them before the Police Magistrates, who punish them, as they do little boys for pitching coppers.

OBITUARY.

General PERONET THOMPSON died a few days ago, past 80, after a very active life in the navy, army, civil service, politics, Parliament and literature. He was at one time proprietor and editor of the Westminster *Review*, and a strong Radical. He was an inventor, a musician, a man of great cleverness in many ways, and as kind and genial as clever. A few days before his death he wrote a letter giving his experience in temperance and vegetarianism, which, he said, had had a great effect in preserving his health in tropical climates. A single case, however, does not go for much. I noticed that of the woman of 75 who had been arrested a hundred times for being drunk and disorderly. There was another on Saturday, an incorrigible old Dutch woman, named ANNA VAN SOUTAR, who has been in custody three hundred times, and one hundred times for attempted suicide.

RECIPROCITY ASSOCIATION.

American protectionists may be happy to learn that a reciprocity association has been formed in the centre of the free trade movement in England—in Manchester—and that public meetings are to be held in all the principal towns in England to advocate the levying of duties on imports from every country that levies them on English manufactures. Englishmen mean to pay a higher price for American corn, cheese, cotton, &c., or know the reason why. Why should Englishmen get food, and staples duty free, when Americans are paying two or three prices for English manufactures? Even American gold is not to be admitted without paying as heavy a duty as you levy on English iron. Turn about is fair play. If high tariffs make America prosperous, why should they not do the same for England? With free trade there were 10,000 more paupers at midsummer this year than last. Who knows but that protection, to the extent, at least, of reciprocity, might not remove this curse altogether, and bring prosperity at once to the ship builders of London and the cotton-spinners of Lancashire?

PAUPERISM.

A tourist writes from Switzerland to say that in the large parish, once Canton, of Gerdau, where he is visiting, a rural and manufacturing district densely peopled, there is no pauperism. He went to the poorhouse and found one veteran of Waterloo, and five or six orphan children under the care of some "Sisters." That was all. Why, he asks, should there be such masses of poverty in a far richer country like England? And he says the people of the continent think it is disgraceful, and that the rich and powerful—the men who are monarchs on their great estates—ought to extirpate pauperism. Sixty years ago a Yankee from Massachusetts banished beggary from Bavaria. He showed the English then, to whom he was a greater benefactor than GEORGE PEABODY, who was born in the same district, how the same thing might be done in England. He urged them to enter upon the good work, but they could not or would not; and they have ever since been struggling with the gigantic evil, which increases faster than wealth and population. This increase is specially notable in what have been the most prosperous districts, Cheshire and Lancashire. In these two counties there were at midsummer, 1866, 87,329 paupers relieved; 1867, 92,494; 1868, 97,712; 1869, 102,001. The increase for England and Wales in these years is 90,729. And this with a succession of good harvests, with boundless capital, a mercantile marine larger than that of all the world beside, and whole continents of virgin lands for colonization. There must be something very rotten in a State in which such wealth is weighed down and threatened by such poverty. It is, as Mr. POTTER well called it in his paper at the Trades' Congress, the disorganization of industry.

MONADNOCK.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Health—Abdication or Death—The Regency—The Empress' Tour—Contempt for the Irreconcilables—Pyat and Hugo—Marshal Prim's Interview with the Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 17, 1869.

All present disquietude regarding the health of the Emperor is at an end. He is daily gaining fresh strength, and in proportion as he finds himself equal to the task, he resumes his old occupations. Although forbidden by his physicians to continue his sedentary habits to the same extent as formerly, it is to be feared that his taste for close application to business will prevent his realizing all the benefit which a strict compliance with their recommendations would produce in his condition. The truth is, that to prolong his life His Majesty should limit to as brief a period as possible the duration of his daily sittings. It is indispensable that he should pass a considerable portion of the day in the open air, avoid mental as well as bodily fatigue, and eat sparingly. He is, in fact, condemned to the regime of an octogenarian, although in years very little beyond the prime of life. Will he, or can he, follow out strictly the regulations prescribed for him? I do not believe that he would do so if he could, for his mental activity is, too great to permit of his leading such an existence. The monarch who in the midst of the absorbing cares of a government which, centered in his person the direct supervision and control of all its departments, yet found time to apply himself to the task of historical research and compilation, cannot now easily be induced to resign himself to a life of indolence. And yet this he is told by his physicians he will have to do or submit to the penalty inflicted by Nature for the unreasonable use or rather abuse of her gifts. There remains for him but one of two alternatives, either to continue his present habits of life until they are brought to a speedy and sudden termination, or to abdicate in favor of his son. It is said that he inclines toward the latter course, and that he has even fixed upon the 16th of March, 1870, the date at which the Prince will enter upon his fifteenth year, as the most fitting time for consummating the project. Should the full complement of constitutional liberties to which the nation aspires be accorded by that period, and there is no reason why they should not, the Emperor's renunciation of the cares of his position would be a measure of sound policy. Protected against party aggressions and hatreds by the purely democratic character of the new form of government his successor would be still further strengthened by the prestige of his father's name and counsels, which would guide him through any unforseen difficulties that might present themselves. This would be a solution of the problem which is now creating so much anxiety, that I am satisfied would fully meet the views of the nation and calm its apprehensions as to the future. There are but few people, M. GUEROULT, of the *Opinion Nationale*, and the clique of the Palace Royal excepted, who would wish to see Prince NAPOLEON intrusted with the Regency. His ability and statesmanlike qualities are admitted, but no one has any confidence in his sincerity or honesty. Since his organ has openly started his candidateship for the Throne, a candidateship already rendered sufficiently obvious by his recent speech, it would be dangerous for the Emperor to postpone to his death, or the utter wreck of his mental faculties, the experiment of his wife's regency. Supported by his counsels in his retreat, it would command the respect of parties and the confidence of the country, while, unsustained by the prestige of his advice, it would speedily give way before the pressure of an opposition headed by an ambitious and unscrupulous Prince, having the spoils of power in perspective to reward his partisans with. There is reason to believe that these considerations are now pressing painfully on the Emperor's mind, and there would be nothing surprising in the fact if, when the anniversary of his son's birthday comes round, he were to celebrate it by a solemnity which would at once change the position of the latter, and put an end to his own political career.

THE EMPRESS.

The voyage of the Empress to the East has been finally decided upon. It seems an imprudent thing for Her Majesty to leave the Emperor in his present condition, and you may feel assured that she herself has no disposition to undertake it under the circumstances. She does it only under the pressing entreaties, I may say almost the commands, of her husband. He alleges to her as his motive that it is impossible to disappoint the Sultan after allowing him to go to so much expense to prepare for her reception. But behind this motive there is a stronger one, The truth is, that weak and suffering though he is, His Majesty is just now most anxious to get rid of his consort for a time. Her departure will be the signal for the return of Prince NAPOLEON, who is now traveling. The Emperor is not satisfied that the regency of his wife is the best calculated to protect the interests of his son. It is believed that he was not entirely unprepared for the speech delivered by Prince NAPOLEON in the discussion on the Senatus Consultum, as some of the official journals pretended. Certain it is, that he had an interview with the Prince immediately after, and that nothing transpired in connection with it to lead to the inference that he was seriously displeased with it. There are many even who feel convinced that the speech was more or less inspired by His Majesty. The Emperor has no doubt satisfied himself that the only chance his son has of reigning is to place him under the tutelage of his cousin. The reactionary tendencies of his consort, and her affiliations with the clergy, would prove fatal to her chances of assuming the reins of government without resistance. Hence his anxiety to get her away and keep her abroad until the convocation of the Corps Legislatif and the selection of a new Ministry determine the course of events.

THE IRRECONCILEABLES.

Since the proclamation of the Senatus Consultum and the amnesty, the Irreconcileables of the Chamber and the Press are driven to all manner of straits to keep themselves before the public. They seem to have suddenly lost all their importance, and the indifference with which the Government treats attacks which a few weeks ago would have been followed by immediate prosecution, irritates them to a degree which is amusing. The result of this contemptuous mode of dealing with them is that the "martyrs of liberty" have to resort to a fresh system of tactics or submit to be entirely forgotten. What would become of the circulation of the *Reveil* and the *Rappel*, if articles rendered spicy by a sense of danger were to be continued under a feeling of absolutely security? Accordingly, the latter journal publishes a letter from FELIX PYAT to VICTOR HUGO, calling upon the poet and his other fellow-political exiles to return to France to recommence the work of , revolution. The ex-dramatist and ex-tribune reminds his old political associates that it is generally upon the proscribed that devolves the task of saving their country. He recalls to their recollection the fact that the banished BRUTUS returned, affecting insanity, the better to expel TARQUIN; that the Italian PAZZI returned to poignard MEDICIS, and that CROMWELL descended from a vessel of exile to behead CHARLES. "Was it not the proscribed of Virginia, WASHINGTON," he continues, "who delivered North America? Was it not the proscribed of Columbia, BOLIVAR, who delivered South America? Was it not the proscribed GARIBALDI who delivered Naples? Was it not the proscribed JUAREZ who delivered Mexico? Was it not the proscribed PRIM who delivered Spain?" Some of these historical illustrations it must be owned are rather unfortunate, but what of that? It would be useless to try and convince an "Irreconcileable" that the difference between the usurpations of a CROMWELL and a LOUIS NAPOLEON is one merely of form, and that PRIM, though an upstart, is as great an aristocrat and tyrant as any of the military adventurers who have raised themselves to power by the combined influence of force and impudence.

The special arguments by which the writer seeks to induce M. HUGO to respond to his invitation are an appeal to self-esteem rather than to the reason of the poet:

"No doubt the exile of those who are banished has merited well of the country. But let us be just to those who have remained. The men in exile have no need of being lauded to be recognized. He who denies you and those associated with you denies the sun. As to me, an erratic pebble knocked about from prison to prison in Switzerland, Savoy, France, Holland and Belgium, I have made acquaintance with all the European gendarmerie; I neither boast of nor complain of it; there is no occasion for either. We have had our share of trials, and, like you at Jersey, we have had the 'security' of exile at London. I allude to it only for the purpose of verifying my power and justifying my right of appreciating the risks of the exterior and comparing them with those of the interior. Well, with my hand on my conscience, I declare that all things reckoned and measured, they are not to be compared to those of Cayenne.

The question is, therefore, badly put as regards the matter of security. It is one of utility. Do not let us speak of danger. I do not want to seduce you; let me rather convince you. Let us speak of positive services. Duty, I have said, is out of the question as well as peril. It is being accomplished bravely in England, as in France, outside as well as in, but less usefully, I venture to believe; with more *éclat*, but with less effect; with more freedom and private glory, but with less public safety. If the Baudin trial—the trial of a resurrected patriot—has aroused Paris, what will not the trial of a 'great shadow,' as the *Constitutionnel* styles you, the trial of a '*revenant vivant*,' the trial of VICTOR HUGO do? TYRTÆUS raised Sparta. Then we would have the trials of LEDRU-ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC, QUINET, BARBES. The Palais de Justice would be blown from its foundations. SOPHOCLES had his trial, which he gained. He had your white hairs, and you have his laurels.

Far be from me the idea that you are reposing under your tent. Your arms, like the lightning, flash in the immensity of space. But they lose themselves there also. They would gain by being concentrated both without and within. Excuse me! frankness is a republican quality. And mine is not a mouth of gold like yours. It is iron! What a shock there would be in Paris if you all reëntered it on the 22d of September! You made *l'Homme qui rit* an event. You would make *l'Homme qui pleure* an earthquake."

I will not ask you to accompany me further through this farrago of hyperbole and nonsense. I need not tell you that it has produced very little impression here. The time has gone by when it could have caused alarm. The moment the muzzle was removed from the Press, and liberty to reënter France was accorded to political exiles, all danger from the latter was at an end. The Red Republicans can never again raise their heads in this country, unless the system of personal government is revived.

The reply of VICTOR HUGO to PYATE's letter is as enigmatical in its phraseology as the letter itself. He says:

I have no right, as you can understand, to speak in the name of my companions in exile. I, therefore, confine my reply to what concerns me.

Before long, I think, will fall the barrier of honor which I have imposed upon myself by this verse:

"*Et s'il n'en reste qu'une Je serai celui la.*"

Then I shall return.

And having fulfilled the duty of exile, I shall fulfill the other duty.

I belong to my conscience and to the people.

Your friend, VICTOR HUGO.

These men have lived so long in exile that they do not comprehend what is passing in France. Universal suffrage has rendered them powerless for mischief. What can be done against a Government which yields at once to the national will when unequivocally expressed through the ballot-box.

MARSHAL PRIM.

Marshal PRIM has this week had with the Emperor the interview which, no doubt, has been the principal motive of his visit to France, and for which he delayed his return to Madrid at a time when his presence was imperatively demanded there. He was accompanied by M. SILVELA, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish Ambassador, M. OLOZAGA. The interview was a very long one, and it is said had in great part reference to the position of Cuba. The Spanish Government is anxious to get England and France to press upon the United States the unfairness of her recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents at the present moment, and in any case to get them to prevent our Government annexing the island. As the United States have evinced no disposition to do this, and as they have only interfered up to the present time to prevent the commission of atrocities which scarcely have a parallel even in the bloody records of Spain itself, I cannot see what the French and English Governments have got to say in the matter. It has not leaked out whether at this interview the question of a candidate for the Spanish throne was mooted. We shall get that by-and-by through the Spanish papers, for in Spain no one can keep a secret; and when PRIM and SILVELA get back, their friends will be sure to give the benefit of it to the public. There was some idea that PRIM would be honored with another interview with the Emperor before his departure, which is fixed for to-morrow, (Saturday,) but I have not heard of its having taken place. He is to pay a visit to Queen CHRISTINA to-day, but he goes to her residence under the pretext of visiting the Duc DE RIANZAREZ, who is an old friend of his. Curious *rapprochements* these.

ITALY.

Work for the Kingdom—Political Changes and Their Effect—Intercontinental Communication—Prospects of Emigration—Culture of the Grape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

Italy has begun the search for the buried wealth of Dido in the only way in which it can be hoped to be found. *Operosità* is a word now more frequently heard than it was in the languid and indolent past. It has been repeated in the King's speech, and many times echoed by D'AZEGLIO, CAVOUR, FARINI, and the best of them of the past twenty years. "Go to work, go to work!" if you wish to be rich and strong, the prosaic and tiresomely industrious North has cried out to Italy, Spain and Turkey for the past hundred years.

The need of increased activity is more and more felt; but there are many that the new impulse has not reached. There are immense numbers in cities with no faculty of self-help. Accustomed to lean upon others in their own circle, they are worth nearly nothing to the community. Italy has produced many noble examples of men of self-relying heroism, but in the past it has been the fatal habit of the nation to lean upon something outside. This has had an effect upon individual character. There are thousands of young men in the cities, qualified for useful occupations, who have no more elevated desire in life than to dawdle in *cafés* or on the public promenade, or to loll at ease in the box of a theatre to the lascivious pleasing of a company of dancing girls, or an opera heard a hundred times. Many of them belong, in a certain sense, to the dangerous class of society, for they are the authors of connubial infidelity, although in a majority of cases it may be that the sole aim in life is to get a wife with a dowry sufficient to make them for life independent of work. These remarks form but a careless and superficial analysis of a social composition worthy of profound and special study.

EFFECT OF POLITICAL CHANGES.

As for the effect of political changes upon manners in Italy, the result is not favorable. With the destruction of a superstitious reverence for rites, the country has gained; but there has followed a decay of what I do not know how better to call than social reverence. There is far less respect for the individual than there was under the old system. The daily observations of many years have impressed me with the force of this tendency in the great revolution. There is much less deference for persons, whether in political position or social life. There is less politeness than there was. A comparison has often been made between the politeness of the French and the Italians, with a decision not unfrequently favorable to the people of this country. The Italians have more feeling, more sincerity, more heart, it has been said. This it may still be safe to leave to the impulsive verdict of more or less fortunate travelers or observers. But upon one point some stress may be laid. While factitious titles have been multiplied to infinity, the simple one of Signor is now too often dropped. As in America, a democratic license far from the standard of WASHINGTON's example is vulgarizing intercourse and destroying the respect of man for man. Here, on short acquaintance, you are familiarly addressed as Smashpipes or Popcorn, or whatever happens to be the family name, without the Mister, Monsieur or Signor, which is the soft padding between the self-respecting individual and a contact only too vulgar in its familiarity. The Frenchman does better. He gives the Monsieur to the man of whatever class, and his newspaper is never disfigured with names bluntly thrust in, without the respectful prefix which belongs to plain men.

The walls of Florence are defiled with every sort of obscenity, and the seats in the public places would fare no better were they made of other material than iron or stone. Profanity and all sorts of foul words assail your ears in the streets, and, what makes the case worse, coming in great part from the mouths of the young. Liberty seems to have produced a looseness of discipline, and parents appear to be neglectful of the duty they owe to those coming up after them. There is a merciless treatment of beasts of burden and those on the way to the slaughter-house, and such a thing as a society for the prevention of such barbarity is unheard of. One cannot but put a great part of the blame for such a state of things upon the priests, who have had so much influence in this society.

Such things, it may be said, only touch the surface of the social body, and do not affect the great principles working within. It would be well if it were so; but the truth is, they are the necessary fruit of a less conservative and refined social order. As liberty is extended, the labor of making the responsibility of the individual felt becomes greater, and our hope in America is that we have so many working for this end.

To caricature the Pope and Cardinals, and turn everything that concerns them into ridicule, may serve to destroy illusions, and it may be a punishment which they have earned; but the risk is great, in this almost riot of levity, of undermining or destroying in the uneducated mind the feeling or principle of respect. No one can tell yet what is to be the final effect upon the religious and social future of Italy of changes now going on. That vast good is to come I have never for a moment doubted. Every nation must have some form of religion, and that of Italy will continue to be Catholic, as it is called. But the relations of the priests to the people and the State will be modified, and their power really to do good increased. They will be put in their place, and be made to keep it, and made to do their duty better than they do now as instructors of the people in useful knowledge, and thus become promoters of civilization.

INTERCONTINENTAL COMMUNICATION

The prospect now seems to be good for frequent communication by steam between the United States and the ports of the Mediterranean; a kind of intercourse which long before this should have been established. It is announced in the newspapers here that on the 15th of November the first of a line of steamers will leave for New-York. A steamer is to follow soon after, and the purpose is to establish a fortnightly communication. This line, I am led to suppose, is quite independent of the one spoken of in the TIMES, with its principal offices at New-York, which begins its enterprise with a voyage once a month. The names mentioned in connection with the project initiated here are HENDERSON BROTHERS, of Leghorn, with branches of the house at New-York and in other cities. The project is hailed with much satisfaction by all parties here, and it is to be hoped that after so long a period of delay, and the failure of other attempts, this new effort, made under more favorable circumstances, will succeed. American commerce with the Mediterranean is already considerable; but it is not near what it should be, and without extraordinary effort it may be much increased. It is quite time for an organized system of emigration to be established. By a judicious use of means, a class of laborers, in various departments, can be obtained from this country, which can be made of eminent utility in developing the resources of certain parts of the United States.

ANGELICO.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK FALL RACE MEETING.

Programme for the Match and Regular Days.

Entries for the Stakes to be Run For.

FAVORITE RACERS TO APPEAR.

Good Time and a Brilliant Season Anticipated.

On Wednesday, the 6th proximo, the gates of Jerome Park will once more be thrown open, and over its beautiful course the Autumn race meeting of 1869 be inaugurated. That day is the match day of the meeting, and six races are down for decision on the programme; an abundance of sport sufficient to render the opening of the Fall season one of unexampled brilliancy and splendor. The regular meeting, then, commences on the ensuing Saturday, Oct. 9, and is continued over Oct. 12, 14 and 16; a grand race ball, given by the American Jockey Club, winding up the week's enjoyment. The following is the programme of racing of the entire meeting:

THE MATCH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6,

commences with a match for $5,000, half forfeit, between two-year olds, dash of one mile, the contestants being Mr. A. BELMONT's chestnut filly *Finesse*, by *Lexington*, out of *Alta Vela's* dam, and Messrs. HUNTER & TRAVERS' chestnut filly *Intrigue*, by imp. *Balrownie*, out of *Jenny Rose*, the dam of *Captain Moore*. These two were matched for a similar stake to run at Saratoga, but *Intrigue*, going amiss before the day, was compelled to pay forfeit. Both have already run in public, *Intrigue* having won a $1,000 match, three-quarters of a mile, against Mr. LITTELL's chestnut colt by *Balrownie*, dam *Emma Johnson*, at the Jerome Park Spring Meeting; and *Finesse* having run third to Mr. MORRIS' flying filly *Remorseless* in the Saratoga Stakes. It will be an interesting match if both come well and fit to the post, a task that, bar accidents, their respective trainers, Messrs. MINER and PINCUS, are well capable of performing. The second race is a match of three-year olds for $1,000, half forfeit, between Mr. BELMONT's bay filly *Attraction*, by imp. *Balrownie*, dam *Maud* by *Stockwell*, and Mr. JEROME's bay filly *Rapture*, by imp. *Lapidist*, dam *Parachute* by *Yorkshire*, dash of one mile. *Attraction* started twice unsuccessfully as a two-year old, but has not been stripped in public this year; while *Rapture*, a repeated winner at two years old, has been unsuccessful in every essay at three years old. The great form which Mr. BELMONT's stable has this season exhibited, under his new and able young trainer, JACOB PINCUS, will make his representatives formidable in their respective matches on this day. The third race is a match of two-year olds for $2,000, half forfeit one mile, between Mr. BELMONT's chesnut colt *Beverly*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Maroon*, (*Local's* dam,) and Mr. MARK LITTELL's chestnut colt by *Balrownie*, dam *Emma Johnson*. Both these colts are by the same sire, and only Mr. LITTELL's has shown in public, having been beaten in a match this Spring by Messrs. HUNTER & TRAVERS' *Intrigue*. The loser, however, had only been a very short time in training, and that performance must not be taken as a criterion of his merits. The fifth race is a handicap sweepstakes for all ages, gentlemen riders, dash of one mile, for which the following gentlemen have already subscribed, and the number may be further increased: Messrs. L. W. Jerome, DeCourcy Forbes, George P. Wetmore, J. Heckscher, Jas. Lawrence, J. G. Beresford and A. Classon. The sixth and last race is a selling sweepstakes, over a mile and a furlong, and the entries for it remain open to the day before the race. A more abundant or interesting bill of fare for one day's sport is rarely presented for the enjoyment of the racing public than is here provided for the opening day of the meeting, and we are assured the concourse of visitors to witness it will be large and fashionable.

FIRST REGULAR DAY—SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

After an interval of two days comes the first regular day of the meeting, the match day being regarded as an extra or "off-day." Four events of a highly-interesting character are set down for decision on this day, commencing with a hurdle-race for a purse of $400, and an additional $100 for the second horse. The entries for this race do not close until the day before, but we are pretty certain to find such clever hurdlers as *Lobelia*, *Mitchell*, *Harry Booth*, *W. F. Bacon*, *Simple Simon*, and perhaps one or two representatives from the Dominion, enter for it. The second race is the handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added, for which twenty-four horses were entered, and only eight have declared out, a fact which speaks well for the ability and impartiality of the handicapper, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the Secretary of the American Jockey Club. We give the acceptances and weights, the horses declaring out being *Fanny Ludlow*, (who, under her new name of *Sue Morrissey*, is pursuing her victorious career on the Western turf,) *Red Dick*, *New London*, *General Ewell*, *Biddy Malone*, *Invercauld*, *The Coon*, and *Ouida*:

J. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, Lexington. Lucy Fowler, 111 pounds; R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, Star Davis, Katona, 110 pounds; C. Littlefield's ch. m. Hira, 5 years, Lexington, Hegira, 107 pounds; J. O'Donnell's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years, Lexington, Lilla, 106 pounds; R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, Rogers, Angeline, 106 pounds; W. Kerwin's b. m. Scotia, 5 years, Tar River, Marietta, 103 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Northumberland, 4 years, Lexington, Novice, 103 pounds; M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Hotspur, 4 years, Lexington, Nebula, 102 pounds; Hunter & Travers' blk. m. Nemesis, 4 years, Eclipse, Echo, 101 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. m. La Polka, 4 years, Lexington, Dance, 100 pounds; D. McDaniels' b. m. Albuera, 4 years, Jeff. Davis, Ninette, 98 pounds; W. McLaughlin's b. c. Maitland, 3 years, Virginius, Magdalena, 88 pounds; R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inverness, 3 years, Maccaroni, Elfrida, 87 pounds; Purdy & Withers' ch. f. Tasmania, 3 years, Australian, Matty Gross, 87 pounds; A. Belmont's b. f. Attraction, 3 years, Balrownie, Maud, 87 pounds; W. McLaughlin's b. f. Huddlestone, 3 years, Stoneplover, Hebe, 85 pounds.

In glancing over this list, the horses whose chances of catching the judges' eyes first appear to be *General Duke*, *Sleety*, *Northumberland*, *Nemesis* and *Inverness*. *General Duke*, after being out of condition the early part of the season, came out in his true form at Saratoga, and in the Consolation race on the last day, after losing a great deal of ground at the start, finished a good second, close up with the winner, *Fanny Ludlow*, in the fastest race ever run in America, the distance—one mile and an eighth—being run in 1:56½, which is at the rate of 1:43 1-9 to the mile. He confirmed this high form at the Fashion Course Fall race meeting, where he won the mile-heat race, three in five, in the remarkably fast time of 1:46, 1:44, 1:45¼, the last being the fastest third heat ever run in America. *Sleety* is well known to be a very fast mare at this distance, and her light impost, 106 pounds, will make her particularly dangerous, if she runs to represent the Walden stable, which has also *Metairie* engaged in this race. *Nemesis* is a mare of a wonderful turn of speed, as she showed when she beat *Lancaster* over a mile and a quarter at weight for age, but she is a very uncertain animal, and heavily disappointed her stable by her double defeat at the Saratoga meeting by *Narragansett* and *Corsican*. She may, however, take it into her head to try here; if so, she will be sure to be found in the first rank of horses past the post. *Northumberland*, full brother to *Norfolk*, is leniently treated with 103 pounds on, and if there is anything in blood he ought now to show it. He has hitherto been an unfortunate horse, never having been thoroughly fit in any of his previous races. In the hands of so clever a trainer as TOM PATTERSON, who has charge of the Preakness stable, he is sure to be brought to the post in the perfection of condition. Of the above, our preference is for *General Duke* as the absolute winner.

The second race is the Champion Stakes for three-year olds, $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the Jockey Club; the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes. The race is mile heats, and has thirty-eight subscribers, so that the winner will receive a rich prize. The most likely starters are Mr. BELMONT's *Glenelg*, the winner of the Travers Stakes at Saratoga; Mr. CAMERON's *Invercauld*, or *Inverness*; Mr. JEROME's *Rapture*; Mr. J. HUNTER's *Attraction*; Messrs. PURDY & WITHERS' *Vespucius*; Colonel MCDANIELS' *Bonnie Lass*, and one or perhaps two of Mr. SANFORD's seven entries. This race last year was won by *Bayonet*, beating *Australia*, (second,) *Fanny Ludlow*, *St. Paul* and *La Polka*; but this year the contest appears of a more open character, for there is no colt in it possessing the same commanding superiority over the others as did last year's winner. The Nursery Stakes, for two-year olds, winds up the first day's sport. It is a stake of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, one mile, and has thirty-four entries, making the prize worth the handsome sum of $3,200. The most likely starters are Mr. BELMONT's *Nellie James* and *Finesse*; HUNTER & TRAVERS' *Intrigue*; Mr. MORRIS' *Remorseless*, and perhaps his chestnut filly by *Eclipse*, dam *Mollie Jackson*; Mr. LITTELL's chestnut colt by *Balrownie*, dam *Emma Jackson*; DENNISON & CRAWFORD's bay filly by *Censor*, dam *Pasta*; I. W. PENNOCK's chestnut colt by *Norton*, dam by *The Colonel*; J. W. DOSWELL's *Midday*, and Mr. SANFORD's bay filly *Stamps* by *Lexington*, dam *Mildred*. This will be one of the most interesting races of the meeting, for although *Remorseless* has beaten *Nellie James*, *Finesse*, the *Pasta* filly, *Midday*, *Intrigue*, she will have fresh opponents to encounter, the most formidable of which, if she starts, and judging from public running, is Mr. SANFORD's filly *Stamps*, who at Prospect Park beat, after a dead heat, *Lady Petry* in the fastest and best race ever run in America. So highly does Mr. SANFORD think of this fine filly that he has not hesitated to match her against the great three-year-old crack *Narragansett*, for the large amount of $20,000, two-mile heats, to be run at Baltimore in the Fall of 1870.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

The Jerome Sweepstakes, a race for three-year old fillies exclusively, $300 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, one mile and three-quarters, is the initiatory race of the second day. This is a new stake, named in honor of the esteemed gentleman to whom Jerome Park owes its existence, and can boast in its first year of eleven entries. These are: *Carrie P.*, *The Nun*, *Niagara*, *Tasmania*, *Attraction*, *Bonnie Lass*, *Etta Shippen*, *Quickstep*, *Invercauld*, *Inverglas*, and chestnut filly by *Uncle Vic*, dam *Maid of Monmouth*. All these have appeared in public except *Quickstep*, *Etta Shippen* and the *Uncle Vic* filly, and *Bonnie Lass* is by far the best performer, having in her two-year-old form carried everything before her. This season she has not been out, having been amiss; but if she comes out fit and well for this race, she will be near about winning. The Members' Cup, gentlemen riders, and an all-aged race for a purse of $500 follow; and then come the Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, a dash of three miles, $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added. There are four entries: *Bayonet*, *Sanford*, *Abdel Kader* and *Vauxhall*, but as *Bayonet* and *Vauxhall* are *hors de combat*, *Abdel Kader*, judging from his running at Saratoga, has the race at his mercy, if he keeps all right. A sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, for foals of 1867, one mile, has three entries—Mr. JEROME's br. c. by *Leamington*, dam by *Margrave*; Mr. BELMONT's ch. f. *Lady Love*, and Mr. HUNTER's ch. f. *Intrigue*; but as Mr. JEROME's colt is dead, the rich prize will fall to one of the remaining two, *Lady Love* being our choice.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

The third day commences with a mile-heat race for all ages, for a purse of $600; the entrance money going to the second horse. The entries not being made until the day before, we cannot speak here of this race. Then come the Champagne Stakes for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. The distance is one mile, and the winner of any two-year-old stake at Jerome Park or Saratoga carries seven pounds extra. The entries are as follows:

F. Morris's b. c. by Eclipse, dam Etiquette; I. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price; H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler; A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram by Censor, dam Maud; Same's ch. f. Lady Love by Censor, dam Lizzie W.; Same's ch. f. Finesse by Lexington, dam Filagree; E. Thompson's br. f. Lady Petry by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam; D. McDaniels' br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird; Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Major by Eugene, dam by Claude Melnotte; M. H. Sanford's b. f. Item by Lexington, dam Katonah; Peter R. Davis' ch. c. Chillon by Planet, dam Marietta.

Of this lot, *Lady Petry*, *Finesse* and the *Norton* colt are the best public performers, and in one of them we expect to see the winner.

The grand National Handicap follows, and has twenty-one subscribers at $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared; with $1,000 added, of which $200 is given to the second horse. The distance is two miles and a quarter, and the weights and acceptances as follows:

R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, 5 years, Planet, Albine, 116 pounds; J. O'Donnell's b. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, Lexington, Lucy Fowler, 110 pounds; J. O'Donnell's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years, Lexington, Lilla, 109 pounds; R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, Star Davis, Katonah, 108 pounds; I. W. Pennock's b. m. Nellie McDonald, 4 years, Colossus, Maid of Monmouth, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Hotspur, 4 years, Lexington, Nebula, 103 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Northumberland, 4 years, Lexington, Novice, 102 pounds; W. Kerwin's b. m. Scotia, 5 years, Tar River, Marietta, 101 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. m. La Polka, 4 years, Lexington, Dance, 100 pounds; D. McDaniels' b. m. Sarah B., 4 years, Planet, Adelgazia, 100 pounds; Hunter & Travers' blk. m. Nemesis, 4 years, Eclipse, Echo, 98 pounds; D. McDaniels' b. m. Albuera, 4 years, Jeff Davis, Ninette, 97 pounds; R. W. Cameron's blk. f. Invercauld, 3 years, St. Albans, Eleanor, 92 pounds; Bowie & Hall's b. c. Legatee, 3 years, Lexington, Levity, 90 pounds; W. McLaughlin's b. c. Maitland, 3 years, Virginius, Magdalena, 85 pounds; W. McLaughlin's b. f. Huddlestone, 3 years, Stoneplover, Hebe, 82 pounds.

This will produce a most exciting race, and the most dangerous horses appear to be *General Duke*, *Nellie McDonald*, *General Yorke* and *Invercauld*, who have all shown a capability of staying the distance. The last race is for all ages; beaten horses being allowed 7 pounds; one mile and three-quarters; the entries for which are yet to be made.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

A hurdle race for a purse of $500 is the first event on the closing race day of the season. It is a handicap; the weights being announced on the morning of the race. A sweepstakes for two-year olds follows; one mile and an eighth; the entrance being $200 each, half forfeit, with $500 added. There are fifteen entries, viz.:

Dennison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue; Same's ch. f. by Censor, dam imp. l'Anglaise, by Hobbie Nobbie; William Constable's br. c. by Trovatore, dam Cyclone, by Vandal; D. McDaniel's b. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick; Same's br. c. by Donerailé, dam Canary Bird, by imp. Albion; M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imp. Glencoe; Same's b. f. Stamps, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe; A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell; Same's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian; F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon; Same's ch. f. Temptation, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal; I. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel; Same's b. c. by Colossus, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow; H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; Thompson & Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam.

Stamps, *Remorseless*, *Lady Petry* and the *Alabama* colt are the only ones that have been winners of the above lot, and of the quartet we prefer *Remorseless* for this race, her brilliant performances at Saratoga fully justifying our preference.

The third race is the Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds; $500 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; two miles. The entries, seventeen in number, are as follows:

R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor; A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, by Mickey Free, dam Spiletta; Same's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Bapta; F. Morris' ch. c., by Slasher, dam Mollie Jackson; Purdy & Withers' ch. c. Vespucius, by Planet, dam Columbia, by Glencoe; A. Belmont's b. f. Attraction, by Balrownie, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell; Hunter & Travers' b. c. Canny Bairn, by Balrownie, dam Fanny Fern, by Glencoe; R. W. Cameron's b. c. Sapphire, by Balrownie, dam The Gloamin, by imp. Glencoe; Leonard Jerome and R. W. Cameron's br. c. Glengarry, by Thormanby, dam Carbine, by Rifleman; D. McDaniels' gr. f. Ettie Shippen, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes; Same's b. f. Bonnie Lassie, by Balrownie, dam Pasta; M. H. Sanford's b. c. King Henry, by Lexington, dam Tokay; Same's b. f. Niagara, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf; Wm. Cottrill's ch. c., by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick; Same's ch. f., by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhynodyne, dam Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; Same's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, by Oliver.

It will be seen that the entries are almost identical with those in the Jerome Stakes and the Champion Stakes, and the results of these races will afford a key to the winner of the Annual Sweepstakes. *Cottrill*, the chestnut colt by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Maggie G.*, is however not in the Champion Stakes, although in the Annual, and his chance of being returned the winner is very promising, for we believe that he did not at Saratoga run up to his true form. The two last races of the meeting are a two-mile-heat race, and a handicap for horses only that have run at the meeting. Taken altogether, a better programme of racing sport has never been presented to the patrons of the turf, and we feel assured a brilliant and successful meeting will be the result.

RETIREMENT OF MR. R. W. CAMERON.

We learn with regret of the impending retirement from the turf of Mr. R. W. CAMERON, of Clifton, Staten Island, one of the most influential and enlightened patrons of racing in America. This will necessitate the breaking up of the celebrated Clifton Stud, one of the best-managed and most admirably-appointed establishments of the kind in the country. Probably no gentleman has so staunchly persevered in his patronage of the turf, in the face of so many misfortunes, losses and disappointments, as has Mr. CAMERON. About four years ago, with a view of improving our breed of racing stock by judicious crossing, he purchased, while in England, a large lot, thirty-nine in number, of thoroughbred colts, fillies and brood mares, of the highest and best strains of blood and lineage that wealth could purchase and experienced judgment select, for importation to this country. They were shipped in the steamer *Helvetia*, but owing to an unusually severe and protracted voyage in the Fall of the year, in which heavy head winds were encountered all the way across the Atlantic, the mortality among the thoroughbred stock was so great that of the thirty-nine originally shipped only four arrived alive at this port. Notwithstanding the immense pecuniary loss thus entailed upon him, Mr. CAMERON did not abandon his spirited enterprise, but repeated it the ensuing year. Still misfortune awaited him, and the greater portion of his second venture was lost on the voyage out. In 1866, he imported, at an expense of over $15,000, the famous racing stallion *Leamington*, one of the most brilliantly-performed horses that ever trod the English turf, who had twice won the Chester Cup, carrying heavy weights, and had also carried off the Goodwood Stakes from a large field of good horses. The advent of this great thoroughbred will doubtless mark an era in the history of the American turf, for his stock, which came out as two-year olds this season, have run with brilliant success. The first of his produce that ran in public was Mr. CAMERON's own bred filly, *Miss Alice*, out of *Jerusalem*, who, at the Jerome Park Spring meeting, won the match for $10,000, one mile, against Messrs. DENNISON & CRAWFORD's colt, by *Censor* out of *The Gloamin*, in magnificent style. Matched against the same owners' filly, by *Censor* out of *Pasta*, for $5,000, to run at Saratoga, with a singular fatality Mr. CAMERON's filly, two days before the race, killed herself by running against the fence of the training track while at exercise, a splinter penetrating her chest and causing almost instant death. That experienced trainer, Mr. CHARLES LLOYD, who had charge of her, pronounced *Miss Alice* the fastest and gamest filly that he ever had during his long experience as a trainer. Mr. MCCONNELL's filly *Anna Mace*, by *Leamington*, out of *Luxemburg's* dam, won the Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes at the Jerome Park Spring meeting, but has since met with the same fate as Mr. CAMERON's, having met with a fatal accident in her paddock at home. *Lynchburg*, belonging to General A. BUFORD, is another of *Leamington's* produce, who came out and won his maiden race in very fast time. Altogether his stock give promise of distinguishing themselves on the American turf, the cross with our native-bred mares seeming to nick in successfully. In addition to *Leamington* Mr. CAMERON has two other imported stallions, *Warminster* and *Hampton Court*, while the imported brood mares, nine in number, were purchased regardless of cost, having only excellence and purity of blood in view. In this lot are the dams of *Miss Alice*, of *Glenelg*, the winner of the Travers Stake, and of *Invercauld*. There are also six American-bred brood mares, four three-year olds in training, (*Inverglas*, *Invercauld*, *Sapphire* and *Inverness*,) one two-year old, and ten foals by *Leamington*. The entire stud is to be disposed of by private contract.

HERZOG.

Death of the Famous Racer—Some Account of His Exploits.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 29.

There is not a turfman in America who will not learn with sorrow and regret this morning of the death of the famous race-horse *Herzog*. This event took place about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the stables of the Buckeye Race Course, near this city. The announcements which have appeared in the city papers for several days past have not altogether left the public unprepared for this intelligence.

On Tuesday last *Herzog* ran in the opening race of the Fall meeting at this course, and won it. It was a sweepstakes race for three-year olds for a purse of $1,000, and there were entered against him such horses as *Versailles*, *Pompey Payne*, *Alta Vela* and *John Kilgour*. The first heat was won by *Versailles* in 1:43¾, and *Herzog* came out third. *Herzog* then won the second and third heats in succession in 1:44¼ and 1:46½. Hundreds of people had gone to the course to see the little king, and it was expected that he would make better time than he had ever made before. But it was evident to all who saw him, and who were familiar with horses, that he was not in good condition. He did not display either his usual spirit or activity, nor did his time come up to general expectation. That night he was taken sick with what appeared to be a severe cold or catarrh, but which afterward proved to be typhoid pneumonia. But little hope was entertained for his recovery; and, notwithstanding he had the best veterinary aid the country afforded, he continued to grow worse, and yesterday morning the pride of the American turf ceased to exist. He died upon the scene which witnessed his great triumph. On the very day that he ran his last race, Major THOMAS, his owner, was offered $10,000 for him, but he refused it. He valued him at $15,000, and would have taken that amount for him. Such was the reputation and fame of *Herzog*, that a slight sketch of him, and his history, may not prove uninteresting.

It was at the Spring Meeting of 1869, on the Buckeye Course, that *Herzog* made the celebrated time which has rendered him famous the world over. It was on the first day of the meeting. It was a sweepstake race for three-year-old colts and fillies, for a purse of $300. The entries were *Herzog*, *John McIntyre*, *Joe Shaw*, *Mickey Free*, *Barney Williams*, *Blarney Stone*, *Bonnie Scotland* and *Wilkes Booth*. *Herzog* was the favorite against the field. We append a description of the second heat of that race:

"*Blarney Stone* shot ahead at the drum tap and made a splendid burst for the first turn, but the mighty strides of the little favorite were too much for him, and in the second quarter he was second, in which position he was led, with the field straggling after into the third quarter. When they reached the fourth, *Mickey Free* brushed up, and in the home stretch, took his old place as second. But none could come up to the flank of the glorious winner, who passed under the string, after making the mile in 1:43½—the fastest time on record."

Herzog was owned by Major B. G. THOMAS, of Lexington, Ky., the business manager of the *Observer & Reporter*, of that city. He was by *Vandal*, and was foaled in 1866. At the time of his death he was about 3½ years of age, and was a light-colored bay, full fifteen hands and two inches in height. There was no white about him, save a few white hairs in the forehead. He had a *Vandal-Glencoe* head, well set on a rather long neck, running into well-inclined shoulders. He had great depth through the girth and heart, good barrel and ribs back well. He possessed great length from the point of the hip to the whirbone, thence to the ground. His limbs were clean and well set under him. He was a colt of exquisite action, being lithe and capable of a variety of action. When he was a foal he had the misfortune to lose the tips of his ears by frost, and but for this he would have been a handsome and striking horse.

The following pedigree shows him to have been a lineal descendant of the finest race of horses in the known world, and that he was truly what his owner claimed him to be—the best bred horse in America. The pedigree which Major THOMAS has in his possession runs back into the year 1600:

First dam, Dixie, by imp. Sovereign; second dam, Ex-Mary, by Hamlet; third dam, imp. Vamp, by Langar; fourth dam, Wire, by Waxy; fifth dam, Penelope, by Trumpator; sixth dam, Prunella, by Highflyer; seventh dam, Promise, by Snap; eighth dam, Julia, by Blank; ninth dam, Spectator's dam, by Panther; tenth dam, Bonnie Lass, by Bay Bolton; eleventh dam, by DARLEY'S Arabian; twelfth dam, by Byerly Turk; thirteenth dam, by Taffolet Barb; fourteenth dam, by PLACE'S White Turk; fifteenth dam, a natural Barb mare.

The time made by *Herzog* upon the Buckeye Course last Spring was the fastest officially recorded time in the world. It is, perhaps, not generally known that in England and elsewhere no official record is kept of turf time. *Wilkes' Spirit* says that the famous French horse *Gladiateur*, the winner of the Derby, made a mile in 1:39, but the statement has no official existence and is not generally accepted. Even granting that *Gladiateur* did make the time accorded to him, it leaves *Herzog* second only to him, and at all events, in the turf annals of America *Herzog* will be credited with the fastest time.

Fatally Poisoned by Wool.

From the Louisville Express, Sept. 27.

Some three weeks since Mrs. ANNA MEDLEY, wife of W. MEDLEY, residing near St. Mary's, Marion County, while spinning, was so unfortunate as to have some grease off the wool get into a cut she had on one of her fingers. Her hand and arm soon became inflamed, and erysipelas set in. She was brought to the infirmary in this city for treatment, but continued growing worse and worse till last Thursday, when she died. Her remains were sent home and buried in the cemetery at St. Charles Church near St. Mary's.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY: Or, the Biblical Account of Man's Creation, Tested by Scientific Theories of His Origin and Antiquity. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL. D. New-York: SAMUEL R. WELLS.

Scripture and science in their coördinate relations are usually dealt with by the two most prominent classes of reasoners in diametrically opposite ways, which may be described as follows: The first class, holding the Bible to be of divine origin, conceive its authority to cover the field of physics, and infer that no statement of science can be true if it conflicts with any statement in the Bible. The other class, holding the discovered facts of science to be absolutely true, consider that when such discoveries conflict with the Bible, the latter, to that extent, must go to the wall. Dr. Thompson regards both these ways of viewing the relations between the Bible and science as incomplete and illogical; he pronounces the phenomena of Nature to be a part of God's testimony concerning Himself, and holds that they as well as the narratives of the Bible are to be subjected to legitimate principles of interpretation. When each class of declarations, he affirms, is fairly brought out by its own methods, if there is a seeming discrepancy, neither will be set aside as of inferior authority, but either some error of observation, induction or interpretation will be suspected; or, while both forms of testimony are accredited, the decision of the case will be held in abeyance until a more advanced knowledge shall reconcile them from some higher plane, where the harmonies of all science, physical and metaphysical, and of all Revelation, the secondary and the supernatural, shall interblend without confusion or mistake. It is to elucidate and support this view that Dr. Thompson's book has been written.

The work is divided into seven lectures, the first of which treats of the outline of the creation in Genesis. The author considers that there is no doubt that Moses was the writer of the book, and cites Ewald, who held that opinion at least of the two stone tables of the Law. The much-vexed question of the length of the days of creation is primarily discussed, and Dr. Thompson thinks, with many others, that all difficulty is disposed of by assuming the day to have been an indefinite period. He adds:

"Lest any should suppose that this interpretation of the word Day is a modern invention to accommodate the narrative in Genesis to the discoveries of Geology, or to evade the objections of science to this record, let me remind you that Augustine, in the fourth century, by the simple principles of interpretation, called these 'ineffable days,' describing them as alternate births and pauses in the work of the Almighty—the boundaries of periods in the vast evolution of the worlds. And such was the earlier Christian interpretation of this narrative. The notion that these were literal days of twenty-four hours seems rather to have sprung up in the Middle Ages, an offspring of that literalism and realism which in times of ignorance have often perverted the meaning of the Scriptures."

The sequence and physical relation of the Creator's work as done on these days is then examined, and the substantial conclusion is arrived at that there is no necessary discrepancy between the scriptural account and scientific probabilities. We should remember, it is suggested, that geology, one of the newest of sciences, has frequently changed its theories respecting the structure of the globe; but

"that order which is now generally accepted by the most accomplished geologists—of whom Guyot, Dana and Agassiz may be taken as types—is substantially as follows: that the first movement toward the present condition of things was the beginning of activity in matter, as this was already diffused in a chaotic, perhaps a gaseous state. This activity was attended with the evolution of light. Next, the earth was divided from the fluid that surrounded it, and assumed a condition of solidity. Next, its features began to appear in outline; then vegetable life, characterized in Genesis i., 11, as 'having seed in itself,' organic matter in distinction from inorganic substances of which the earth was previously composed. Fourth, there came in light from the sun, having reference to higher systems of life, then about to appear upon the globe. Fifth, the lower orders of animals were introduced in a successive series, and finally appeared the mammals—and man, the crown and end of the whole. This outline, sketched by science, is in remarkable correspondence with that given in the first chapter of Genesis."

A common skeptical theory touching these or other presumed agreements between the Bible and science is, that the early prophets or lawgivers, or those who wrote for them, anticipated and prepared for future emergencies, by dexterously dealing with generalities unlikely to be disturbed by subsequent discovery. Dr. Thompson seems to consider such an explanation totally inapplicable in this instance, because Moses knew nothing of geology, and could not of himself have apprehended that any questions were likely to arise on an unthought-of subject. It is evident that the solution of a point like this must be either supremely easy or supremely difficult, according to the point of view from which it is regarded. The manner in which the communications were made to him must be a matter of conjecture. Dr. Thompson surmises that what is given by the record in narrative passed before the mind of Moses in a series of retrospective visions; that it was "a panoramic optical presentation;" and, like the events described by John in the Apocalypse, moved before him in a succession of visions.

The second lecture relates to the Creation of Man, and begins with the reminder that Genesis is written in popular, and not in scientific language. Had it been written in scientific language, it would have defeated its own object as a communication for the benefit of mankind at large. It was given for a moral purpose—to set forth God in human history; and hence there is a grand principle of unity and order in the composition, notwithstanding diversities in phraseology and style. After enforcing the arguments of his first lecture by fresh citations and comparisons, Dr. Thompson takes up the subject of the likeness of man to the Creator. We are not to understand a likeness in outward appearance; neither in respect to character, for "holiness is not properly a subject of physical creation;" but we are to seek the resemblance in man's intellectual constitution, in his spiritual capacities and powers, in his moral faculties, and in that position of dominion in which he was placed to represent the Creator on earth. "Man is a reasonable, personal soul, and in this respect is the likeness of God." "Thou madest him a little lower than the angels" should be "than Elohim," as written by David. The secondary meaning quoted from the Septuagint in the Epistle to the Hebrews was chosen, suggests the author, by the Greek translators out of regard to "the superstitious reverence of the Jews for the name of God." The "Origin of Man" constitutes the subject of the third lecture; and here Dr. Thompson grapples with the Development Theory as expounded by Huxley and Darwin. He does not, however, concede that theory to be original with those naturalists. It was thought of among the Greeks, and their satyrs of forest divinities were creatures that blended the animal with the human. Hawthorne elaborates this conception in the "Marble Faun." The notion is as old as the oldest fables, but still deserves candid consideration. The author accurately defines the theory as not that of a progressive order in the creation as a whole, but of the development of a superior species from inferior by mere natural laws, and especially the development of man from animals next below him in the scale of life. The two things should not be confounded. There are traces of progressive advance in *types*, but not, Dr. Thompson would say, of the making of new types out of old ones:

"This advance in types is not necessarily the development of one out of another. On this point Mr. Darwin himself has been misunderstood and somewhat misrepresented. His speculations have no direct bearing on the Biblical doctrine of creation by a personal God. His mode of accounting for the origin of species does not dispense with divine causation. Mr. Darwin's theory is not that of spontaneous generation, for he maintains that 'not only the various domestic races, but the most distinct genera and orders within the same great class, are all descendants of one common progenitor.'"

If man was produced by evolution from pre-existing organisms, asks Dr. Thompson, where are the transitional forms? The change from the highest Simian type to the lowest human must, he argues, have been gradual, and have extended over a long period. But no traces have been found of a creature intermediate between the ape and man, nor of a Simian tribe so far advanced as to fill up the gap. So far as this goes, however, it may be replied that the enormous lapses of time insisted upon by some naturalists as having witnessed man's existence upon earth, might be considered, if allowed, to have been quite sufficient for the transition in question to be effected and for all traces of the phenomenon to have passed away. Thus Bunsen makes that time to be nearly 22,000 years; Professor Owen is understood to believe that the existence of man 15,000 years back is fully proved; and Max Muller extends the current history by the discovery and application of analogies and growths in the formation of language. Incident to this inquiry Dr. Thompson refers (p. 46) to the total want of imagination in animals. We conceive this to be a mistake, but it would occupy too much space to set forth opposing arguments. Suffice it to say that thoughtful and conscientious observers have arrived, notably in the last few years, at a very opposite conclusion. That imagination exists in the dog and the horse is, to our mind, patent to daily observation.

"Man's Dominion over Nature" constitutes the subject of the fourth lecture, which is devoted to the task of showing that Christianity has exclusively produced the modern world's mechanical progress. It is to be feared that Dr. Thompson has here essayed to prove too much. He is not so far without good arguments or the talent for pressing them as to need to have recourse to imperfect ones. Perhaps some consciousness of weakness in this section may have induced the reverend gentleman to bestow extra pains upon literary form, for the lecture is eloquently and adroitly written. Lecture fifth is assigned to the antiquity of man and is quite interesting. Dr. Thompson is of opinion that late scientific writers have exaggerated the evidences of man's long residence on the globe. Of monumental proofs, the Pyramids, so much cited for extreme antiquity, are set down by most Egyptologers as having been built from 3,000 to 3,600 years before Christ. Bunsen, however, in his latest recension of Egyptian chronology, "got rid legitimately of a great number of useless centuries," and Mr. Piazzi Smith assigns the erection of the Great Pyramid to 2,170 B. C. The remarkable discoveries in the Swiss lakes in 1853–54, have been, the author thinks, in like manner over estimated and the remains of weapons and domestic utensils, of human bones and those of animals belong to a later epoch than some naturalists would have us believe. Nor are the "kitchen middens" of the Danish coast of greater relative import. Those mounds contain shells, bones and utensils. But the bones are those of animals that have inhabited Europe within historic times; the shells are of living species, the implements are of stone. "Accordingly there is nothing in these findings that points to a very high antiquity." The celebrated cave remains found in Belgium, and in the valleys of the Seine and Somme, Dr. Thompson admits present greater difficulties. It is impossible to deny the fact that in these caves, and in the deposits known as river-drift, implements have been found evidently shaped by the hand of man and along with them the bones of extinct species of animals, such as the cave-bear, the hyena, elephant and rhinoceros. These relics are known to date from prehistoric times, and there is no escape from the story they tell. The author says:

"There is no room to question the general result of these researches among the river-caves and the diluvial drift; the findings are too numerous and well attested, and the archæological and geological conditions too well ascertained, to admit a doubt that man existed in Europe contemporaneously with the cave-bear, and at least upon the margin of the glacial age."

While indisposed to go to lengths in the way of inference adopted by some, Dr. Thompson cautions his readers against setting their faces too rigidly against demonstrable facts and against raising "the cry of infidelity or skepticism against men of science for every theory they propound which is not in harmony with the Bible." He arrives at the general conclusion that "facts seem to call for an extension of time considerably beyond the computed chronology of the Bible, in order to admit of all that has been effected by man and in man since his first appearance on the earth." The reasons for this view are presented with force, and a hope is expressed, in which we may all heartily agree, that the translation of the Bible into Arabic and its consequent wide diffusion among a people cognate to the Hebrews may bring us light which shall dissipate many obscurities and furnish corroborations that will be of inexpressible value. The last two lectures of the volume, "The Sabbath made for Man," and "Woman and the Family," have a value of their own; but as they have no necessary relation to the main argument of the treatise, their discussion may at present be dispensed with.

We have thought proper to dwell at some length upon this book, not because it contains anything particularly new, or anything which, being old, is put in a particularly new light, but because it is a compact and therefore valuable summary of the latest statements, arguments and discoveries which have come from the best authorities upon a topic of supreme interest to all mankind. It is so fresh in truth as even, to all appearance, to have taken into account a remarkable paper, "The Argument of Design," in the London *Quarterly* for July. So much is written on this subject and from such opposite points of view, that readers who are desirous to keep abreast of the best thought concerning it, are often puzzled where to begin to seek for it and how to go on. Such an epitome, consequently, as Dr. Thompson's, written in an outspoken, earnest and candid spirit, and taking up and disposing of in succession the various opposing theological and scientific arguments of the day, is certain to be to many of considerable value. It is not necessary either to agree or disagree with all of its inculcations or inferences, to derive profit from its useful collations of fact and its industrious siftings of opinion.

THE AMERICAN CONVENT AS A SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT CHILDREN. New-York: PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

Fiction is a very dangerous vehicle by which to convey damaging imputations concerning real persons or to promulgate controversial theology. The writer of this little work is no doubt honestly persuaded that harm is done by the education of Protestant children in Roman Catholic convents, and perhaps he is right. But whatever arguments or facts he may have had to show that it is so, it would have been far better to have set them forth in naked simplicity than by draping them in a garb of romance, to incur the certain odium, whether deserved or not, of suppressing truth or suggesting falsehood. Those who are assailed through such a medium are morally certain to select the weapon which is at once the most obvious and the most trenchant for defence. They are sure to say that a cause which needs the help of fiction, or a set of allegations that are placed in the mouths of imaginary characters must be too weak to stand alone, and consequently is not even worthy of serious refutation. Such considerations as these were not unthought of by the author, as is manifest from his preface. While doing full justice, therefore, to the purity of his intentions and to the literary skill with which they have been carried out, we cannot but regret that he should have selected so equivocal a means for attaining his end.

FREE TOWN LIBRARIES: Their Formation, Management and History in Britain, France, Germany and America. Together with Brief Notices of Book Collectors, and of the respective Places of Deposit of their Surviving Collections. By EDWARD EDWARDS. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1869.

The primary purpose of this book is announced in the preface to be that of serving as a Hand book for Promoters and Managers of Free Town Libraries; and its secondary purpose is to compare English experience in that matter with foreign, and particularly with American experience.

There was passed in England in 1850 what is known as the First Libraries act. Its chief provision was that it permitted town councils, if they thought proper, to put to their constituent burgesses the question whether they would have a library rate levied for providing a town library. If the burgesses assented, the rate so to be levied was limited to a halfpenny in the pound on the ratable property. This act provided only for corporate towns, and was limited to England. In 1855 it was repealed, as were also (in 1854–5) other acts making similar provision for Scotland and Ireland. A new act was then passed reducing the population required to share in the benefits from 10,000 to 5,000 in corporate towns, and extending the same benefits to *districts*. This act also raised the rate limit from one halfpenny to a penny in the pound. An amendment to the last act was passed in 1866, which provided that the needful "majority" for adoption should be reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the ratepayers. It also removed the limit as to population altogether, and in other details simplified and encouraged the process for establishing free libraries. Under this legislation such institutions have increased in England with considerable rapidity; and it is chiefly for the managers and promoters of these libraries that the work before us has been compiled. In addition to information adapted for such a purpose there are also given statistics of various continental libraries and library systems, together with some comparisons between European progress in such matters and that attained in the United States and the British American Provinces.

One of the most memorable occasions recorded in this volume was that of the inauguration of the Manchester Free Library in September, 1852. There were present a great number of celebrated and influential persons, including the Earls of Wilton and Shaftsbury, and an interesting passage occurs which will bear transcribing:

"But its crowning honor was the presence of three masters in literature—Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, and Lord Lytton. Each of these eminent writers expressed himself very characteristically. Thackeray—who could utter such brilliant and incisive sayings across the social dinner table—was never at his ease in speechifying at a public meeting. And on this occasion the sight of 20,000 volumes of books seemed to appal him much more than the sight of the few hundreds of auditors. The surrounding books appeared to excite such a crowd of thoughts in his mind that their very number and hurry impeded their outlet. Enough was heard to make one feel that what he had to say was excellent, yet he could not say it. He sat down in great emotion, and with an unfinished sentence on his lips. His nearest rival in the realm of fiction was, on the other hand, perfectly at his ease. He caused a roar of laughter by a pathetic account of the toils he had encountered in striving, during several years, to understand the meaning of the current phrase, 'the Manchester School.' He had run up and down imploring explanation. Some people assured him it was 'all cant;' others were equally confident that it was 'all cotton.' But in that room his doubts were suddenly dispelled. The 'Manchester School' he now saw was a library of books, as open to the poorest as to the richest. May the time soon come, said Mr. Dickens, when all our towns and cities shall possess as good a seminary.

But no speech, uttered at that meeting, contained words better worth remembering and pondering, than those of Lord Lytton. He told his audience what had been said to him, a few days before, by the American Ambassador, when questioned about the amount and incidence of taxation in the States: 'Our largest rate of all' (said Mr. Everett to Sir Bulwer Lytton,) 'is our Education Rate. We never grumble at its amount, because it is in education that we find the principle of our national safety.' But, added Lord Lytton, with the keenness of thought and the true eloquence which characterizes his best speeches, as well as his best books: 'A library is not only a school, it is an arsenal and an armory. Books are weapons; either for war or for self-defence. And the principles of chivalry are as applicable to the student now as they ever were to the knight of old. To defend the weak; to resist the oppressor; *to add to courage humility*; to give to man the service, and to God the glory; is the student's duty *now* as it was once the duty of the knight.' No truer, few more pregnant, words were ever spoken at any public meeting within the four seas."

There is a great deal of curious information about the purchase, shelving and choice of books, and the comparisons made between free libraries in Europe and America are almost all in favor of this country. The third book is almost entirely given up to an examination of our systems and their fruits. It begins with the foundation at New-York in 1700, of the first town library in the colonies. This was established by Rev. John Sharp, who for some years had been chaplain to Richard, Earl of Bellamont, then Governor of the Province of New-York. Mr. Sharp bequeathed his books as the basis of a public library for the City, but this became afterward a proprietary institution, and was ultimately known as "The Society Library of New-York." Mr. Edwards remarks on the authority of an eye-witness of the occurrences of our Revolutionary War, that the "British soldiers were in the habit of carrying away the books of the New-York Library in their knapsacks, and then of bartering them for grog."

An account is given further on of the history of the Free City Library of Boston, of the other Massachusett libraries, and, at great length, of the Astor Library of New-York. An interesting statistical description of the Boston Free City Library is furnished, from which we extract the following table:

Free City Library of Boston—Number of Volumes in Library in Each Year; Aggregate Yearly Issues to Borrowers; and (as far as recorded) to Readers in the Reading Rooms.

Year.	Volumes in Library (exclusive of Unbound Pamphlets.)	Volumes issued to Borrowers.	Volumes Issued to Readers (exclusive of Periodicals.)
1854	16,221	35,389	....
1855	22,617	81,281	....
1856	28,080	82,661	....
1857	34,896	89,423	....
1858	70,851	75,570	....
1859	78,043	149,468	....
1860	85,032	151,020	....
1861	97,386	160,877	....
1862	105,034	180,302	10,263
1863	110,563	138,027	7,124
1864	116,934	184,035	11,057
1865	123,016	194,627	13,090
1866	130,678	193,862	10,438
1867	135,981	208,963	11,553

Aggregate number of readers in reading rooms 73,558 (in 1867.)

The history of the origin and growth of the Astor Library is narrated in an interesting shape, and a general sketch is afforded of other libraries of note throughout the United States. A series of deductions complimentary to the zeal and liberality of those who have founded and nurtured such institutions in our country, is concluded by these sensible observations:

"The difference between the Americans of the Union who know Europe by personal and real experienc, and those who know it only, or mainly, through their own newspapers—and not always through the good ones—has often been remarked. It is a difference pregnant with political and social results that may reach very far. If it be true that no amount of book-culture—how broad soever—can supply that breadth of view which travel has at least a strong tendency to bring; it is also true that the kind of reading which well-chosen town libraries, with doors always open, cannot fail in course of time to spread abroad must (as one among its main results) do, for the many, what travel can do for only a very few. The work is of a kind which will be fruitful of good, over a circle very much wider than that of the first recipients. And the progress it has made already—under American energies—is of excellent augury for the time to come."

The volume, which is very useful for purposes of reference, and which has been industriously and accurately compiled, concludes with a number of historical notices of book collectors, which, to bibliophiles and librarians, should prove of much service.

SEEN AND HEARD: POEMS OR THE LIKE. By MORRISON HEADY. Baltimore: HENRY C. TURNBULL. 1869.

The author of this little volume is blind, and is also rapidly losing his hearing. A knowledge of this would temper the sharp edge of criticism if wielded by any feeling hand, but there is real merit in some of the poems sufficient, apart from any extrinsic consideration, to warrant favorable mention. The first piece in the book, "The Double Night," which is pathetically inscribed to the shades of Milton and Beethoven, both, as readers will remember, blind sweepers of the lyre, is, in parts, imaginative and facile; and although it prefigures most of the contents that succeed, in a certain sombreness of tone, it is far from being commonplace. One Indian poem, "Yoonemskota," if written without forgetting "Hiawatha," is often picturesque, and, considering the writer, who is now forty, has not looked on them since childhood, evinces a keen insight and appreciation of the beauties of nature. We are informed that Mr. Heady has invented and with his own hands constructed a writing machine by the aid of which he expresses himself with ease and precision, and that he is preparing for the press a life of Columbus. The painful difficulties he has had to endure and to surmount in his literary pursuits should beget for their product a generous hearing.

THE VAGABONDS, AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1869.

Although this collection will be chiefly sought for its first and principal poem, which has achieved such merited popularity, there are others in its company no less worthy in respect of melody and profound human sympathy. Mr. Trowbridge has a tender and loving sense of the temptations and sufferings and struggles of his fellow beings, and the unfortunate of every sort have in him a natural friend. Of such stuff poets should be made, and if these unpretending pieces do not always soar to the highest range of lyrical composition, they exhibit some precious qualities which justify praise and liking. Those who do not possess *The Vagabonds* will find it in this volume in a pleasanter form to our mind than any in which it has yet appeared.

Books Received.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York. *The Epistle of Paul to the Romans.* By J. P. LANGE, D. D., and Rev. F. R. FAY. Translated from the German by J. F. HURST, D. D., with additions by P. SCHAFF, D. D., and Rev. M. B. RIDDLE.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND, New-York. *Supplementary Report to Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor in* 1863. By Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. *Studies in the Book of Psalms*; being a critical and expository commentary, with doctrinal and practical remarks on the entire Psalter. By WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D., LL. D.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND, New-York. *Submarine Warfare, Offensive and Defensive, Including a Discussion of the Offensive Torpedo System, &c., &c.* By Lieutenant-Commander J. S. BARNES, United States Navy.

—The *Argus* Company, Albany. *Fourth Annual Report of the Metropolitan Fire Department of the City of New-York.* Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 13, 1869.

—Published for the subscribers, Clermont, New-York. *A Biographical History of Clermont, or Livingston Manor.* By THOMAS STREATFEILD CLARKSON.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York. *The Intelligence of Animals, with Illustrative Anecdotes.* From the French of ERNEST MENDULT.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia. *Dream Numbers.* By. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. 2. *The Initials.* By the Baroness TAUTPHAEUS.

—Catholic Publication House, New-York. *The Patriot's History of Ireland.* By M. F. CUSACK, author of the *Illustrated History of Ireland.*

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. *Hans Breitmann's Ballads.* By CHARLES G. LELAND.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia. *Laure: The Story of a Blighted Life.* By L. C. H.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. *Army Life in a Black Regiment.* By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, late Colonel First South Carolina Volunteers.

—HARPER & BROS., New-York. *Adam Bede.* By GEORGE ELLIOTT. Harper's Library edition.

—HENRY A. YOUNG & Co., Boston. *Effie Wingate's Work.* By MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

—HENRY A. YOUNG, Boston. *Peter Clinton: The Story of a Boy.*

—HENRY A. YOUNG & Co.: Boston. *Waiting at the Cross.* A book of devotion.

—HARPER & BROS. *The Mill on the Floss.* By GEORGE ELIOT.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *The Plane-Table and its use in Topographical Surveying.*

—D. APPLETON & Co. STRUBE'S *Drum and Fife Instructor.* By GARDNER A. STRUBE.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *Report on Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts and Apparatus of the exact Sciences.* By FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College, New-York City, United States Commissioner.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *A Compendious Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.* By CHAS. W. ELIOT and FRANK H. STORER, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *Service Manual for the Instruction of newly appointed Officers and the rank and file of the Army.* By HENRY D. WALLEN.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *Report on the Filtration of River Waters for the Supply of Cities, as practiced in Europe, made to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis.* By JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Civil Engineer.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *Submarine Blasting in Boston Harbor.* By JOHN G. FOSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *An account of the Iron Railway Bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill.* By THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE, C. E., Engineer-in-Chief.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND. *Useful Information for Railway Men.* Compiled for the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company. By W. G. HAMILTON, Engineer.

—D. APPLETON & Co. The complete Works of Mrs. HEMANS. Edited by her sister. two vols.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

Complete History of the Miners' Union—Its Achievements, Ideas and Purposes.

A Sketch of the Leading Spirit Among the Miners—Present Condition of Affairs and Probabilities of the Future.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869.

A promise was impliedly made in the last letter that a history, and full exposition of the purposes of the great organization popularly known as the Miners' Union, should be given the public in this series; that promise is to be now redeemed.

THE KING OF THE COLLIERIES.

I have just had an interview with the 30,000 anthracite miners. To be sure, there was only one man with me, but that man was John Parker, P. G. C., the very head and front of all this offending, if such it be. He is one who makes a favorable impression upon casual meeting which is strengthened by subsequent intercourse. In word, manner, intonation, he declares himself a man of positive convictions certainly, but without rancor, perhaps without guile. His opinions and purposes are decided, but they have been of slow growth, and his humanity has not been absorbed by them. He is a reformer, certainly, a man who has devised and led a movement for the amelioration of the condition of the toilers, but he is not a fanatic, and he has sense enough to see the pitfalls in his way. Equable in his temperament, and undoubtedly honest in his beliefs and purposes, he is precisely the sort of man in whose hands the 30,000 anthracite miners are least dangerous to the community or themselves, and he is also exactly the kind of man one would least expect to find in the position he holds. Patient with his followers and forbearing with his opponents, he is an anomaly—for neither miners nor operators are the one or the other. Claiming to the full the dues of his class, he has always admonished them that the employers have rights that must be respected, and while thus restraining a most unreasoning mass, has never lost his control over them. And what is most singular, John Parker, President of the General Council of the Miners' Union, is not personally identified with them, for he is a blacksmith and not a miner. His father was a lifelong member of the guild, and he himself, when he first came to Schuylkill County in 1851 worked in the mines, but it is now several years since he descended a shaft to toil in the gloomy chambers. His life has, however, been always one of toil, below ground or on it, and hence his polished manners and the force and purity of his conversation are somewhat in the nature of marvels. He is strong, earnest, honest—a man of ideas and a man of force. Absolute master of thirty thousand men, and therefore chief controller of a great industrial pursuit, the whole seaboard depending on the anthracite regions for fuel is so interested in the man as to justify the sketch which has been given, and which is based upon a close observation of his career equally with personal intercourse.

Coming from the man to his work, and detailing what has been done by the Miners' Union, the purposes that it cherishes, and the ideas upon which it is founded, it must be understood that I am to some extent the mouthpiece of John Parker, P. G. C., who now for the first time speaks to the public in justification of the great organization which he claims has been maligned and misrepresented.

EARLY MINING TROUBLES.

The present Miners' Union has been of slow growth, and the result of the oppression of many years; is the outcrop of the long-hidden, vaguely-defined, but constantly culminating struggle between capital and labor. For many years the miners were illy paid, and even the pittance that they earned they never saw, for the operators, with a refined spirit of speculation, never paid in money, but gave orders on stores which they owned. This course naturally engendered discontent, but kept as they were on the verge of starvation, the miners, who were then unorganized, bore the ills they had rather than venture on a contest with the vultures sucking their life-blood. But at last endurance was no longer a virtue, and the disorganization of mining labor commenced. At first, and for some years, its effects were seen in "local strikes;" the miners of each colliery acted independently of all others, and instead of a great battle the contest was a series of indecisive and constantly recurring skirmishes between operators and miners. Every year, each month, and indeed each week was marked by a strike in some colliery where the miners had been goaded into resistance. The operators were equally unorganized, and as there was no settled system of mining, so there was no concerted plan of dealing with employes. Wages and hours of labor differed in contiguous collieries to constantly breed disputes among the men and jealousies between the owners. Finally, and as a natural result, the men became morose, anarchical and upon the least provocation, or without any at all, would abandon the mines from a mere spirit of insubordination, leaving the operator in the lurch at the very moment when by working his mine he could repair previous losses. Those were the grand days of demagogism in the coal regions, and it was in the power of any malicious, reckless man to stop the working of any mine for days together by merely tacking up a notice at the shaft, "No work here." Old miners can tell of many such cases, and in every instance the miners of the colliery obeyed unquestioningly an edict of which they knew neither the origin nor reason. Added to all these disintegrating influences, there were jealousies of nationalities among the miners, fanning the flames of discontent and rivalry; the sequence came swiftly and inevitably in acts of personal violence and disorder that were as frequent and widespread as they were disheartening and monitory to the thoughtful observer.

THE GERM OF THE UNION.

There were many observant, intelligent men among the miners, who saw very plainly whither they and their fellows were drifting, and believed that the only remedy was united action, whereby the price of labor would be regulated, the causes of discontent removed and the vicious among them restrained. But even these drifted on, seeing no way of accomplishing the union so much desired until 1868, when a chance was thrown in their way and was eagerly improved.

In the Winter of that year, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Eight-hour law, which, like similar measures in other States, was abortive from the beginning. It was never enforced or observed to any extent, nor did any one suppose that it was to be ever practically operative. But the miners at the Girardsville Colliery, Schuylkill County, in July, made the law the pretext for one of those "local strikes," then constantly occurring to the mystification of the outside world. And in this case it so happened that the miners wishing their movement to appear specially formidable consulted with the men of some neighboring mines, and induced them to join in the demonstration. This was about the whole of that strike of 1868, which caused such a flurry of excitement, and sent the price of coal whirling upward at a terrible rate in New-York. But the movement had an effect not then seen, nor hardly yet realized by the public. John Parker, T. M. Williams, Robert Anderson, Henry W. Evans and other intelligent men closely watched the movement at Girardsville, and seeing how readily the discordant collieries coalesced, were seized first with the idea of making the strike general and fruitful of good to themselves. Apostles of the cause rapidly visited the mining districts, and everywhere met acquescence until they reached Hyde Park. That powerful community, being in the employ of a still more powerful corporation, would have none of the strike, and gave as a reason for refusing that it would be a failure without a compact union of the miners, which did not, and, as they asserted, never could exist. Thus the strike for the Eight-hour law received its death blow, but, in dealing, Hyde Park had given John Parker a hint which he was swift to improve. He determined that the Union, which had been declared an impossibility, should be created.

THE UNION FORMED.

Consultations among the leading friends of Union were immediately held, and prompt action was decided upon. As Hyde Park had suggested the Union, so it furnished the basis upon which it was to be established. It had long had a local society for mutual relief, known as the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and the Union leaders taking the name and the chief features of the constitution and by-laws, to which others were added, the apostles of the new movement began the work with such vigor, that in a short time all of Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia, Dauphin and the lower part of Luzerne were brought into relations with the Union. Each colliery, when employing a large number of men, was a distinct organization, called a Branch, and where small, two or more contiguous ones were united to form the same body. The Branches of a section of country lying adjacent were joined by delegates elected by *en masse* vote in a smaller body designated as the District, and from all of these bodies in each county were selected the County Executive Board. From these last emanated, and again by vote of all the members, the supreme authority known as the General Council and composed of four delegates from Luzerne, four from Schuylkill, three from Carbon, three from Northumberland, two from Columbia and one from Dauphin, making seventeen members apportioned among the several counties according to their mining population. In its organization, therefore, the General Council was democratic, but it was essentially autocratic in its powers. Whatever the theory may have been, it has supreme, unhampered authority over the mining regions, except in the Scranton district, and whatever of good or evil has resulted from the past, or will from the future acts o' the League, the General Council is alone to be charged with the credit or blame.

THE UNION PERFECTED.

During the Fall of 1868 and the Winter of 1869 the Union was perfected throughout the anthracite regions, except in that portion of them controlled by the three great corporations, or Lackawanna companies, as they are getting to be called—and it is much the best nomenclature. Hyde Park refused at first to join a movement which had been there first suggested. How and when that community finally became involved in the affair has been already fully narrated.

On the 17th of March the first meeting of the General Council was held at Hazleton, when John Parker was elected President, and T. M. Williams Secretary. The whole subject of existing evils and the proper means for their extirpation then came up for discussion, and at this session of the Council, without suggestion or prompting from Schuylkill operators or other outside parties, originated what has been considered the revolutionary measures of "basis" and "restriction" to be enforced by "suspension." Parker and his associates believed that they could only secure permanent peace in the coal regions by making wages as nearly uniform and fairly remunerative in all sections as possible. To accomplish this they could devise nothing better than the expedients named, and in each case they had been inspired by their employers. They derived the idea of "basis" from an old habit of the operators of lowering wages when coal fell, and the purpose of restricting the tonnage to be sent to market by suspension was suggested by noting in the Summer of 1868 how quickly a suspension of mining resulted in a rise of coal in the New-York market. "Malignants we may have been," said Parker, "but we did nothing more than copy the conduct of the operators and the middle-men of Trinity Building. We did not intend or wish that the price of coal should be exorbitant, but if the poor of the cities were to be robbed, we did intend to make both operators and middle-men disgorge to us a portion of the spoils we could not prevent their filching. But we would much prefer that coal should remain at a moderate price, for if it reaches a very high figure the miners demand more than their due, while operators are willing to concede much less, and constant dissension is engendered."

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.

By the middle of May the Union was an established fact, and was absolute master of the anthracite regions. Hyde Park had been coerced into suspension, and the General Council had managed so boldly and adroitly that the issue of the contest seemed to be left to their decision. Through all the lower fields their edicts were unquestioned, and if in the Scranton district they were suspected, hated and feared by a large proportion of the miners, they were yet able to exact a sullen obedience even there that was practically effective. They levied a tax of $2 50 on miners and $2 on laborers, and thus providing a fund for the support of the Hyde Park strikers, sought to smooth the asperities of that section. They established a semi-weekly newspaper, and through it spoke vigorously to their adherents and enemies in favor of their cause. They exacted dues from every member, and were fully provided with the funds necessary to carry on the contest. They deliberated in secret, and thus avoided the quicksands of a general debate of every move, in which their cause would inevitably have disappeared. They were prompt and decided in the utterance of their conclusions, and thus strengthened the unwavering and convinced the doubting. They were, in short, a body of earnest, practical men, thoroughly understanding the work in hand and doing it without regard to public exigencies or private rights.

Suspension having been enforced, and the rise in coal having taken place, they set themselves earnestly at work to bring about resumption. This labor began in Schuylkill County, and was so far successful that the basis was accepted by the operators, and on the 16th of June mining was generally resumed in that county, and in the Lehigh basin about the first of July. The arrangement made was $14 per week for miners and $12 for laborers, at the minimum price of coal, with 12½ per cent. advance in Schuylkill and 20 per cent. in the other sections on all advance of coal beyond $5 in New-York. Schuylkill and the Lehigh coal basins, therefore, were at work for many weeks while the Scranton district was idle, and must have been worked to their full capacity, for many of the Scranton miners found employment in their mines. The General Council had therefore apparently fully triumphed in the contest, for with the lower fields thus fully productive while the Scranton mines were deserted they had good reason to believe that Hyde Park would stand firm until the Lackawanna companies were forced to succumb. How bitterly they were disappointed, and how signally defeated in the end, I fully related in the last letter. But up to this time they saw no reverse in the future, and on the 29th of June Parker issued an address declaring the Union on the verge of complete victory, and on the 6th of July the General Council met at Tamaqua flushed with conquest. At this meeting it was ordered that a permanent weekly journal be issued from Tamaqua under the title of the *Anthracite Monitor*, and John Parker was elected its editor over J. C. Fincher, who had been conducting the semi-weekly. The journal was to be owned by the miners in shares of $5 each, and in order to prevent the possibility of its falling into the hands of capitalists it was ordered that no one person should be allowed to own more than four shares. But even at this meeting when the strike was seemingly unquestioned, and the power of the Union apparently unbounded, the Council was forced to put away two skeletons in its closet in the Hyde Park contumacy and the difficulties of the restriction question.

Having traced, and necessarily in outline, the career of the Union from its inception to its acme, I must add that it claims that it accomplished its work solely by peaceful and lawful means. Some outrages upon persons and property were undoubtedly committed during the suspension, and were as undoubtedly committed by its adherents, but in direct violation of the laws of the organization, and despite the restraining influence of Parker and the General Council. But these outrages were surprisingly few, and those which did occur were greatly magnified, and some were unjustly charged upon the Union. The famous Oxford threat, which really produced the Scranton suspension, Parker utterly repudiates and condemns as an unjustifiable means of reaching a desired end, but admits that it may have been posted by some member of the Union.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THE UNION.

The compact organization of mining labor, speaking to me through John Parker, P. G. C., claims that it has revolutionized the mining regions in the interest of humanity and law. That it has destroyed the custom of "local strikes," so prolific of trouble in former years; that it has softened the asperities of mining life, and put an end to the scenes of disorder formerly so common; that it has quieted the whole anthracite region by establishing a common standard of remuneration for work, thus making labor more stable and operators more trustful; that while it has consolidated the miners, and thus given them a sense of power when combined, it has made them individually more self-helpful, and endowed them with a self-respect they formerly lacked; that it has made the production of coal a surer and safer business in the future, because "local strikes" are not now likely to occur, and a general suspension will not be hereafter resorted to, except as a measure of last resort. And all these being claimed as truths, it is further insisted upon as a corollary, that the Union is an unmixed blessing, not only to the miners, but to the operators and the consumers. Claiming that it has pacified while it has ennobled mining labor, it asks the gratitude of the poor everywhere, because, as it alleges, it has so regulated the production of coal that the price of the primal necessity cannot hereafter be unduly enhanced by speculators.

FUTURE DIFFICULTIES.

But while claiming all this, Parker admits that the future is not altogether roseate, and he is not certain that a grave mistake was not made when "restriction" was included in the programme of reform. The purpose being to prevent an overstock of coal in the market the expedient adopted was to declare what should be the maximum of coal to be mined by each person per day. To establish that maximum so that no injustice shall be done, and being established to practically enforce it, are admitted to be complicated questions that have thus far been sources of prolific irritation, and promise to be no less so in the future. Although no action has yet been taken in the matter, there is little doubt that the General Council will be compelled to abandon restriction altogether. It is admitted that its enforcement would be an unwarranted interference with individual rights, that would in the end greatly impair the power and usefulness of the Union. There are other difficulties in the future of the Union, but they are such as are always inherent in labor, and the General Council expects to be able to overcome them without hazard to their organization, which they believe to be yet in the infancy of its greatness. But Parker, who appears to be both its brain and heart, says simply and honestly that he knows the Miners' Union is but a battalion of the great army of labor engaged in an irrepressible conflict with capital, and while he does not know how that conflict will finally terminate, he believes it can only end by the complete triumph of one or the other.

As a *résumé* of the whole subject it may be safely said that the Miners' Union is yet a power capable of great good or evil, as it may be directed in the future. It seems to be now in honest, dispassionate keeping. It cannot be said that it is now aggressive or vicious, nor that there are present indications that it will become so. Its effect is undoubtedly to strengthen the individual operators and small companies of whom it is a natural, although unavowed ally, and it is as naturally a bar and a threat to the great corporations. Whether it is better for consumers that the mines shall be worked by struggling firms paying heavy tolls to railroads to get their products to market, or by wealthy companies owning their own outlets, is exclusively a question for argument. E. C.

POLITICAL OUTRAGE.

A Republican Procession Attacked in Philadelphia—Several of its Members Seriously Injured.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 1.

Last night as the Republican Invincibles—young men known to the whole country over as the most orderly political organization belonging to either party—were returning from a mass meeting in West Philadelphia, they were waylaid and attacked by some of the model Democracy of this city. This is not the first time this campaign that the Invincibles have had to defend themselves from the organized ruffians on and off the Police force. It seems as if the roughs of the city had systematized a series of attacks upon this Club. At any rate, every turnout is made the occasion for an assault upon it.

Philadelphia, under her present Police force, is getting an idea as to how far ruffianism will go. Hitherto it has confined itself to the classic stronghold of the Democracy in our city, but more lately it has spread to every section, until now it is dangerous for a man to avow himself a Republican in any quarter. Last Fall we had a foretaste of this violence and lawlessness, when it cost the Republicans eight lives on election day for the privilege of exercising the sacred right of citizenship.

The only remedy which the people of Philadelphia have is to administer on the 12th of this month a stern rebuke alike to the perpetrators of these outrages, and those in high places who perpetrate them, and compel the gang that rules Democratic Conventions and nominates the party's ticket, to return to its proper abiding-place, the slums and gutters of Bedford and Spafford streets. We give below a list of the wounded as far as ascertained. The smoke from the revolvers of Democratic policemen still obscures the field, and prevents us from giving a fuller account.

The cowardly ruffians were concealed in a marble yard at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, and were evidently lying in wait for the Club, for when it approached a shower of stones were hurled into their ranks. As usual, no attempts were make on the part of the Police to arrest the rioters, but instead of this, on this occasion they were bold enough to take part in the attack. A policeman, upon whose cap was observed the number "254," was seen to deliberately discharge five shots at the members of the club, one of the shots severely wounding a young man whose name at this late hour we are unable to learn. Another policeman was observed throwing stones.

A young man named Lex received a fearful cut in the head. Another, whose name we have ascertained to be Edward Free, was cut in the head and so seriously injured that he had to be carried into a neighboring house, and another was badly cut in the mouth with a piece of marble.

There were several others who were more or less injured, and if death is not the consequence of this cowardly attack, it will be no fault of the attacking party.

Decision in an Important Will Case.

From the Fredonia Censor, Sept. 29.

Benjamin Chamberlain died at Randolph in February, 1868, leaving a widow, but no children. His estate amounted to $350,000 or more. He bequeathed in specific legacies to his wife and to various relatives some $40,000, making the legacies to his wife, if accepted, in lieu of dower and other interests in his estate. There were several smaller legacies to the Erie Annual Conference and the Genesee Annual Conference. All the residue of his estate, after paying the above legacies, was to be divided into two equal parts, and one of said parts to be paid to the Centenary Fund Society of the Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in trust for the benefit of Allegany College at Meadville, the other half to the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, the use thereof to be devoted perpetually to the support of said Institute. An action was brought by the heirs at law of the estate to set aside certain bequests as being in violation of the statutes. The case was tried before Hon. George Barker at Cattaraugus Circuit last January. Judge Barker has made his decision in the case. He decides:

First—That, under the statute of the State of New-York, not more than one-half of the aggregate of the estate of a testator leaving a widow or children could be devised for religious or charitable purposes.

Second—That the devise for the benefit of Meadville College, being in trust to the Centenary Fund Society, which is a foreign corporation, was void, as being in violation of our statutes to prevent perpetuities.

Third—That the widow of the deceased, notwithstanding she had elected to receive the pension in will in lieu of dower and other interests in the estate, was still, under the statute, entitled to her distributive share of the legacies lapsed under the will.

Fourth—The bequest to Chamberlain Institute was sustained so far as to give to it the half of bequest not cut off by statute limiting bequests for religious and educational purposes to one-half of an estate.

The amount the Institute would retain under the decision would be about $75,000. The magnitude of the estate, and the novelty of some of the legal points involved in the case, will make it a marked case in judicial history. It will undoubtedly go to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

A diabolical device to throw a New-Jersey railroad train from the track has just become known. A trackman on Sunday evening discovered a switch misplaced, and an iron shoe so wedged in between the rails that the wreck of the first passing train was inevitable. He was beaten soon after having made the discovery, and left lying insensible upon the ground by two men who are believed to have misplaced the switch. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of these outrages

WALL-STREET.

The Great Financial Storm Abating.

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECK.

The Prospect for a General Resumption Brightening.

Present Condition of the Stock Market.

An Interesting Statement Relating to the Panic.

Further Action of the Courts—Injunctions Modified—Messrs. Lockwood & Co.'s Failure—Letter from the Broadway Bank.

The situation of affairs in the "street" yesterday was very cheering, and by sundown the brokers in gold felt confident that ere noon of to-day, at the furthest, the entire transactions of Friday would be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The settlements by brokers during the day were carried on rapidly, the overtures of debtors were met in a spirit of fairness, and everybody seemed disposed to facilitate any arrangement which was proposed, provided it was not too ungenerous. Generally contracts were closed on a basis of 135, and on the plan proposed by Mr. HOYT, Vice-President of the Gold Exchange, on Thursday morning.

Those who had money locked up in the Gold Exchange bank were assured that they would have it released in a very few days; those who had contracts with WILLIAM HEATH & Co. were rejoiced to find that that firm would meet its engagements; and those who had done business with SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. found that firm in a very accomodating spirit. Stocks were better, gold was firm at rates from 130 to 130½, and anyone who had not read the papers and therefore knew nothing of the events of the past few days—if such an individual exists—would have imagined, on looking about in Wall and Broad streets, that there had not been any commotion whatever.

The Gold Exchange.

There were no meetings in the Gold Exchange yesterday. Business went on almost in the same manner as usual. There were fewer brokers in the room than ordinarily, because the majority of the members of the Board were actively engaged at their offices or in the "street" in settling the accounts of Friday of last week—a day which will be made memorable in the annals of the Gold Exchange. The few who were in the room bought and sold gold in small lots, but the price did not advance beyond 130½ during the entire day. The officers were present but were principally engaged in consultation, and found little in the way of business to trouble them.

INJUNCTIONS MODIFIED.

The injunction against POLHAMIUS & JACKSON were modified during the day, and only restricted them from receiving one lot from LOCKWOOD & DAVENPORT, amounting to $270,000 about which there is still some misunderstanding. It is said that one broker dealing with this house wants to deliver his high priced gold, but is not willing to receive it from others.

WHY THE INJUNCTIONS WERE PROCURED.

It was stated that the reason for the procurement of the injunctions which were served during Wednesday and Thursday was that the gold which was in the hands of parties who were embarrassed might not be thrown upon the market suddenly and so depress it, perhaps to par, which would have wrought financial ruin all over the country. The injunctions were, therefore, placed so as to prevent any party who might be disposed to take advantage of the rules of the Exchange and sell out a delinquent broker from doing so. It was also stated that the injunction orders are being modified, and will be removed as the market settles. As it is settling very fast, it is probable that the injunctions will all be removed next week, for then there will be no occasion for their longer continuance.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE INJUNCTION.

The argument in the cases of WALTER B. PALMER and E. K. WILLARD *vs.* TOWNSEND, COX et al., to show cause why the injunctions tying up the Stock and Gold Exchanges and preventing them from settling last Friday's transactions, was adjourned to Tuesday next by Judge CLERKE. By that time the plaintiffs will probably be willing to have the injunction vacated.

NO MORE ORDERS.

An application was made yesterday to Judge CLERKE for an injunction against certain parties in connection with this gold business, but it was refused. The names of the applicants or those who were sought to be enjoined did not transpire.

THE RATES FOR GOLD.

The following table will show how slight were the fluctuations in the price of gold yesterday:

Hour.	Rate.	Hour.	Rate.	Hour.	Rate.
10	130	11:21	130⅛	1:33	130½
10:13	130⅛	11:40	130	1:50	130⅜
10:15	130	11:55	130⅛	1:51	130½
10:16	130⅛	12:04	130¼	1:55	130⅝
10:17	130¼	12:11	130⅜	1:57	130½
10:18	130⅜	12:15	130¼	2:20	130⅜
10:19	130½	12:23	130⅜	2:30	130½
10:25	130⅜	12:36	130½	2:45	130½
10:33	130½	12:45	130⅜	3	130⅜
10:57	130⅜	1	130¼		
11:19	130¼	1:31	130⅜		

THE SETTLEMENTS.

It was understood yesterday that the settlements of the day before had cleared off about one-third of the business of Friday of last week; that the work of yesterday would nearly finish up the task; and that by noon to-day everything would be cleared up.

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. were represented as receiving half the gold coming to them on a basis of 135, and giving their I O U's for the balance, payable on the 1st of January.

A NEW CLEARING HOUSE PROPOSED.

A movement is on foot among the prominent merchants to receive and pay out gold and make demands of the same through the Clearing House, the same as is now done with currency. Some action in the matter will doubtless be taken by the Clearing House managers. This would greatly facilitate the merchants who require considerable gold in the regular course of business.

WHO WERE BITTEN.

A prominent broker remarked yesterday that the majority of those who had suffered by the recent panic were men who had done business under the regular rates. The public will understand that an eighth of one per cent. is the regular commission for buying and selling gold. These brokers alluded to did business for one-sixteenth of one per cent.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT

is proposed in the Gold Exchange. It is expected that as soon as this flurry is well over an examination into the affairs of the members of the Exchange will be had, and those who have not honorably settled with their creditors will be expelled. On the other hand, it is stated that this rule will not be too rigidly enforced immediately, but that a chance will be given the "lame ducks" to recover from the bruises they have sustained in the crash.

REID, LEO & CONTENT.

The misunderstanding in regard to this house was explained by the card of BUDGE, SCHIFF & Co., published in the TIMES yesterday. The sale of the gold was simply in order to establish a basis of settlement of the matter in dispute.

Highly Important Statement.

The following is a statement made up by the Committee of twenty of the Gold Exchange, from tickets sent in by various brokers during the investigation by the Committee, showing the condition of a certain house who had dealt extensively in gold during Friday of last week. It may be observed that had this statement been before the Committee in an authenticated form it would have enabled them to clear the transactions of that day in a very few moments:

Receive from.	Gold.	Deliver to.	Gold.
Wm. Heath & Co.	$6,210,000	Lockwood & Co.	$10,000
White, Morris & Co.	400,000	Stout Thayer	20,000
Dakin & Gillespy	1,980,000	Dzondi, Springer & Co.	50,000
E. K. Willard	5,845,000	Carver & Co	430,000
Hodgskin, R. & H.	50,000	Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	75,000
Budge, Schiff & Co	300,000	B. K. Stevens, Jr.	25,000
Cushman & Hurlburt	50,000	Lounsberry & Fanshaw	1,700,000
S. K. Jacobs	100,000	Fanshaw & Milliken	300,000
Lange, Boell & Arming	50,000	Hallgarten & Co.	35,000
Dean, Maginnis & Co.	95,000	Kormlah, Sauer & Co.	134,000
M. Morgan's Sons	20,000	Parker Bros. & Purton	15,000
Foster & Randall	20,000	Fellowes & Co.	15,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	225,000	Cunningham & Mead	85,000
Hallgarten & Co.	200,000	Maxwell & Graves	30,000
Domett & Nichols	10,000	Morton, Haughter & Co.	50,000
B. Hall & Young	500,000	Taussing, Fisher & Co.	90,000
G. H. & H. Redmond	875,000	W. R. Travers	50,000
W. C. Mumford	50,000	Gray, Prince & Co	1,245,000
Meyer & Greve	200,000	Chapin, Bowen & Day	2,915,000
Kennedy & Hutchinson	100,000	Wm. Heath & Co.	200,000
Robinson, Cox & Co.	30,000	Cushman & Hurlburt	25,000
Lees & Waller	200,000		
Reid, Leo & Content	1,015,000	Total	$7,499,000
Hagen & Billing	200,000	Coin due dealer	13,151,000
E. H. Buderman	445,000		
J. P. Persch	735,000		
Robert Waller	655,000		
Stout Thayer	90,000	Currency due bk.	$20,650,000
Total	$20,650,000		

The business of clearing the statements, undertaken by the Committee of Twenty, was entirely frustrated by the failure to obtain the statement of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., as was stated by the Committee in their verbal report to the Gold Exchange. For instance, the first person on the list above might have gold going to SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., which he was anxious to deliver, and he might have gold coming from the other brokers in the list, which he was desirous of receiving. Unless SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. put in their statement, the Clearing House could not balance the accounts and complete the exchange, and as long as one house held out the whole must wait.

The tickets for the delivery of gold are printed on white paper, and those for the reception of gold are on red paper. Each ticket bears on the upper left hand corner the number of the dealer, and is in the following form:

No. 000. NEW-YORK............186 .
NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.
Deliver Gold.—To the Cashier:
You are advised that we shall settle, through the clearing department, to-day with John Doe.
$140,000 currency for $100,000 gold.
JOHN ROE.

The Gold Exchange Bank takes these tickets as they are sent in, at 1:30 o'clock each day, and ordinarily is enabled to effect a clearance before the close of bank hours. The process is very simple, but the rules are so strict that the absence of our statement will retard the settlement of the whole business.

Sale of Government Gold.

The bids for $1,000,000 in gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $2,429,000, as follows:

Marx & Co.	
$200,000	130.01⅛
55,000	129.00
40,000	129.50
H. F. Verhaven & Co.	
25,000	129.00¼
25,000	129.00¾
Newman & Solomon.	
9,000	129.64
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
50,000	129.00
25,000	129.00⅛
25,000	129.00¼
Walker & Bulkley.	
10,000	130.17
5,000	130.03
5,000	129.18
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	130.00
100,000	130.10
75,000	130.12⅛
C. F. Strohm.	
10,000	128.00
10,000	128.20
10,000	128.40
10,000	128.51
10,000	128.60
10,000	128.80
10,000	129.01
10,000	129.10
10,000	129.20
10,000	129.40
Frank & Gans.	
50,000	129.75
160,000	130.00
A. Tyler.	
5,000	128.76
5,000	128.88
C. T. Strohm.	
50,000	129.05
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
10,000	129.00⅛
10,000	129.00¼
J. M. Escoriaza.	
50,000	129.00⅛
J. B. Sommerfield & Co.	
20,000	130.03
M. & W. Clarkson.	
20,000	129.55

Trevor & Colgate.	
100,000	129.62½
100,000	129.50
200,000	129.25
100,000	128.75
200,000	128
100,000	129.25
75,000	130
Leland Brothers & Co.	
5,000	129.52
10,000	128.00
10,000	126.00
J. A. Garland.	
25,000	127.00¼
10,000	128.00
10,000	129.50
10,000	130.00
Saml. Thompson's Nephew	
10,000	130.00
5,000	129.05
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
10,000	130.00
5,000	129.00¼
Hoyt Bros.	
10,000	130.00
10,000	129.00¾
Estevez, Govin & Bro.	
10,000	129.00
C. Dambmann & Co.	
20,000	129.00
Beekman Bros. & Holliss.	
5,000	129.00
James R. Plumb & Bro.	
5,000	130.15
5,000	129.10
J. J. Pardee & Co.	
5,000	129.00¼
5,000	129.00
5,000	128.00¼
Boonen, Graves & Co.	
20,000	130.00
H. K. Thurber & Co.	
5,000	130.00
Benkard & Hutten.	
25,000	129.25
25,000	129.50
25,000	129.55
25,000	129.60
Geo. C. Magown.	
100,000	129.00
Total	$2,429,000

The Secretary instructed the Sub-Treasurer not to accept any bid less than 129.55. It is understood that the Government will not assist a declining market by increasing the sales of gold beyond the amount already announced by the Secretary. The awards were as follows:

Names.	Amount.	Price.
Mark & Co.	$200,000	130.01
Walker & Bulkley	10,000	130.17
Walker & Bulkley	5,000	130.03
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	10,000	130.00
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	100,000	130.10
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	75,000	130.12⅛
Frank & Gans	160,000	130.00
Frank & Gans	50,000	129.75
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	20,000	130.03
Trevor & Colgate	75,000	130.00
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	129.62½
J. A. Garland	10,000	130.00
S. Thompson's Nephew	10,000	130.00
E. Sweet & Co.	10,000	130.00
E. Sweet & Co.	5,000	129.75
Hoyt Bros	10,000	130.00
Hoyt Bros	10,000	129.75
Ide, Rivera & Co.	10,000	130.00
J. R. Plumb & Co.	5,000	130.15
Boonen, Graves & Co.	20,000	130.00
H. K. Thurber & Co.	5,000	130.00
H. F. Verhaven & Co.	25,000	129.75
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	25,000	129.75
Robinson, Cox & Co.	10,000	129.75
Newman & Soloman	9,000	129.64
M. & H. Clarkson	3,000	129.55
Benkard & Hutton	25,000	129.60
Benkard & Hutton	3,000	129.55
Total	$1,000,000	

The Stock Exchange.

Those who purchased stocks at the recent decline, had reason to congratulate themselves when they called upon their brokers yesterday morning and noticed the buoyancy of the market, which opened with an advance of ¼ to 1 per cent. on Thursday night's closing quotations.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

The most prominent stocks dealt in were those in which Commodore VANDERBILT has a direct interest—New-York Central being the most active, and advancing from 166½ to 175 during the morning, a rise of 8½ per cent. since the opening. The other stocks, as usual, sympathized with this upward movement. The appearance of those veteran capitalists, VANDERBILT and DREW, on the market had its effect in improving the tone of confidence.

IMPROVED MONEY MARKET.

The money market showed a great improvement, the banks and private lenders relaxing their late excessive caution, although there was naturally a discrimination against firms supposed to have been hurt by the panic. There was no lack of funds among the banks, nor were their resources depleted by any important shipments of currency to the interior.

The only danger seemed to be that the reaction might be so extreme as to induce a relapse, and that a heavy advance in prices might prove to be too much for the condition of the money market.

THE HEAVY TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions were especially heavy on Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul and Wabash. The advance was so rapid as to be considered unhealthy, following so quickly on the heels of a panic, and a reaction was not considered improbable.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

In the afternoon the street became filled with rumors in regard to the losses of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company by the late panic. It was reported that the Lake Shore Company, in order to stop the building of the Akron Branch Road, bought 15,000 shares of Toledo and Wabash Railroad stock at 85, and paid for it, and further contracted to receive 15,000 shares more on Oct. 18 at 85, on which a deposit of thirty per cent. was put. Therew as no formal meeting yesterday of the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. At an informal conference, however, it is understood they delegated four of their number to wait on Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Treasurer of the Company, and ascertain whether any of the funds belonging to the Company have been involved in the failure, and if so, what amount. It was rumored that, as Treasurer, he held, before the suspension of his house, $620,000 cash belonging to the Company, and the proceeds of the sale of $1,075,000 (par value) of the stock of the Company, which he sold at 84.

RESULT OF THE RUMORS.

The whole course of speculation was turned by these rumors and a sharp decline in prices was the result. The prevailing feeling on the street in the afternoon was one of less confidence. The decline was assisted by a number of outside parties, who bought on Thursday and in the evening and made up their minds to sell and realize; and must not be taken as an indication of any general fall in prices or any general feeling of distrust in the final result.

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

The National Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, A. L. MOWRY; First Vice-President, ISIDORE VALENTINE; Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, JOHN O. MOTT.

Messrs. Lockwood & Co.

It is impossible as yet to give the precise condition of the affairs of the house of LOCKWOOD & Co., owing to the magnitude of their business. The losses and liabilities of the house will undoubtedly prove to be heavy, and a large amount of cash will be necessary to enable it to resume. No statement has yet been arranged, it not being known how much of their stocks pledged as collateral has been retained. Their principal Western creditors arrived in town yesterday, and expressed an entire willingness to extend any requisite assistance to the firm, provided the statement of their condition warrants their doing so; but as the statement has not yet been completed, it is uncertain what action they may ultimately determine on. A large amount is due to STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio, and many other wealthy Western capitalists, who had unbounded confidence in their solvency and their ability to take care of themselves.

Mr. LOCKWOOD's position is viewed with much sympathy, and his ready surrender of his real estate only accords with the honor which has generally characterized his business career.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. LOCKWOOD.

Our reporter obtained the following important statement from Mr. LOCKWOOD yesterday: "I retain the Treasuryship of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, but shall resign at the next meeting of the Board. The Company owe one firm large amounts for advances on Wabash stocks. Our indebtedness to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, at the present moment, is but a moderate amount. No stocks or property of any kind belonging to the railroad company has been used by the Treasurer or his firm in an improper manner. The Directors of the Lake Shore Company are in full accord and approve of my course with their stocks, and the most influential and wealthy members of the Board insist on the firm of LOCKWOOD & Co. resuming business."

Mr. LOCKWOOD does not attribute any of his misfortunes to Mr. VANDERBILT. It is probable that the latter gentleman has no interest of consequence in Lake Shore stock.

On Thursday, some of the Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, resident in this City, insisted that Mr. BARKER, Vice-President of the Bank of New-York, should act as Treasurer of the Company, but yesterday, when the Western directors arrived, they unanimously pronounced against such a proposition.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

The following letter was yesterday addressed by the President of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank to the President of the Gold Room:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.
Townsend Cox, Esq., President:
SIR: I am directed to notify every dealer with this bank to send into the bank a full and complete account of claims of whatever nature against this bank, with every item specified to verify those claims. This should be done at once.
Respectfully,
H. M. BENEDICT,
President New-York Gold Exchange Bank.

The bank is still in the hands of the receiver, Mr. AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, who is carefully taking an inventory of the assets of the bank, and notifying the debtors to account to him. The above card was issued at his instance, and it is understood to be his opinion that if all the statements are immediately sent in, there is a possibility that a settlement will be soon arrived at and the receiver be relieved. It is therefore to the interest of dealers generally to thus facilitate his labors in order to straighten out the affairs of the bank. The State Superintendent of Banks is in the City, and also entertains the opinion that the bank may soon be relieved of its receiver and resume its customary functions.

The Hitch in the Perfect Settlement of Gold Contracts.

The action of SMITH, LIVERMORE & Co., as stated in their card published in our edition of yesterday, meets with general approbation from their fellow brokers, who seem to feel much sympathy for them in their present position. The intention of the card was to warn those parties who have been purchasers of gold at high prices from the clique brokers, from receiving the gold unless the clique in their turn will receive the gold bought, as it now appears, for their account by LIVERMORE & Co., by orders coming through the house of WM. HEATH & Co. Thus they have prevented, to a great degree the street being saddled with gold at high prices, sold by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., and their agents, from being delivered yesterday.

Messrs. WM. HEATH & Co. offer to settle on the whole of their $9,000,000 at 135, and upon the difference between that and the actual figures to pay 83 per cent., guaranteed by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., the remaining 17 per cent. to be paid as soon as they obtain their funds, amounting to nearly $400,000, from the Gold Exchange Bank. Their carrying out of this proposal is dependent upon two-thirds in amount of their creditors accepting it.

It seems the proposition of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. is to take loans at 135, taking no gold and paying no currency, leaving those unfortunates who want gold delivered to do so below the market price, which is 130, they losing the difference between 130 and 135, and the balance to be paid by HEATH & Co. in notes to be paid when SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. pay them. So the "hitch" at present is in the settlement of W. F. LIVERMORE's accounts; LIVERMORE having been the brokers for HEATH & Co., who were the brokers of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co.

The firm of DAKIN & GILLESPIE are freeing all their engagements as far as the present injunction placed on them by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. will permit, and declare their capability to meet all their contracts in full.

THE BROADWAY BANK.

A statement has been circulated to the effect that the funds of the City had been removed from the Broadway to the Tenth National Bank, during the run on the latter institution. This statement is positively denied in the following card from the President:

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
I consider it my duty, as an act of justice, to correct the statements which have appeared in the public journals during the last few days, that funds of the City have been diverted or used by the Chamberlain, PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., to aid the recent operations in Wall-street. These statements are without the least foundation in truth. The moneys of the corporation have remained in the custody of the regular banks of deposit during the period in question, precisely as they have through all the time of Mr. SWEENY's administration. I may be permitted to say that this is a subject in regard to which there need not and ought not to be any misrepresentations, as inquiry in the proper direction would at all times furnish reliable information. This bank being the bank on which drafts are made, is at all times the depository of the largest amounts. As the result of long experience, I can state that no person filling the office of City Chamberlain has acted with more impartiality and prudence in the control of the City's moneys than the present incumbent.
F. A. PALMER, President.

James Fisk, Jr., in Trouble.

The following is a notice of *lis pendens*, filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday, by which it will be seen that one of JAMES FISK's gold operations have brought him and his Opera House into trouble. The suit is brought by JOHN R. FLANDERS, attorney for plaintiff:

Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New-York.—Orlando W. Joslyn *vs.* James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, Henry H. Martin, James B. Back, William Heath, James M. Ellis and Charles M. Quincy.—Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in favor of the above-named plaintiff against the above-named defendants, the object of which, on the part of the plaintiff, is to recover against the defendants a judgment for the sum of $270,000 damages, together with the costs and disbursements in the action, for the breach on the part of the defendants of a contract made and entered into by and between the said parties at the said City and County on the 24th day of September, 1869, by which the plaintiff agreed to sell and deliver to the defendants, and the defendants agreed to purchase and receive from the plaintiff $1,000,000 in gold coin, at and for the price of $1 60 in the legal-tender currency of the United States for each and every dollar of gold coin of said amount, which said gold was to be delivered and payment therefor made at the said City and County on the the 25th day of September, 1869; but before the time for performance thereof the defendants gave notice to the plaintiff that they would not perform the said contract, and that a tender of said gold would be useless, as it would not be received and paid for, whereby the plaintiff claims to have sustained the damages aforesaid; and that a warrant of attachment under chapter 4, title 7, part 2 of the Code of Procedure was, on the 1st day of October, 1869, at 8 A. M., duly issued in this action, granted and signed by one of the Judges of this Court against the property of JAMES FISK, Jr., one of the above-named plaintiffs, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach and safely keep all of the property of the said JAMES FISK, Jr., in said county, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said plaintiff's said demand of $270,000, together with the costs and expenses, and delivered to said Sheriff for execution, whereby he has attached and by which is affected and intended to be all the following described property, situated in the said City and County of New-York, namely:

[Here follows a description of the Grand Opera House property.]

JOHN R. FLANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Another notice by the same plaintiff against the same defendants, for $135,000 damages—the premium on the sale of $500,000 gold at 160—and attaching the same property, was also filed at the same time and dated Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement—The Clerks and the Salary Shavers—A New Bridge on the Ohio—Interesting Facts About Siberia and the Arctic Regions.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows the gratifying decrease of nearly seven and a half millions for the month of September. This, too, when the internal revenue receipts were exceptionally small, the Customs receipts reduced by artificial cause and the requisitions from one or more of the Departments larger than usual. The small currency balance in the Treasury will attract attention. It has been Secretary BOUTWELL's earnest desire to keep afloat all the currency the Treasury could spare, in order to supply the demand for moving the crops. To this end, he has bought bonds freely until the balance is reduced to six and a half millions. As his sales of gold will about equal his purchase of bonds for this month, and as the internal revenue receipts will be large, there will probably be a considerable increase in the currency balance during the next thirty days. It will be further seen that while the sinking fund amounts to $50,000,000, including all the bonds purchased, the reduction of the debt since March 1, is $57,000,000.

THE CLERKS AND THE SALARY BROKERS.

Secretaries BOUTWELL and COX have instituted a system of advance to the clerks of their respective departments, on the 15th of each month, of a sum not to exceed a half month's pay. This will do away with the disreputable operations of a class of "salary brokers," who have been shaving needy clerks by making advances to them at a heavy discount, and is a great benefit to the clerks. It is to be hoped some of them who are making so much fuss because the Secretary of the Treasury insists that they shall work six hours a day, will remember this substantial consideration.

A NEW BRIDGE ON THE OHIO.

Congressman MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, arrived here this evening, accompanied by four or five merchants of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who represent the lumber and coal interests. They have come to represent to the Secretary of War that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in violation of an express act of Congress passed last Winter is now erecting, at Parkersburg, Ohio, a bridge which has not the required span of 400 feet. Trade and commerce will, it is alleged, be thereby impeded, and the Secretary will be requested to direct the enforcement of the law on the subject. President GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been sent for to make an explanation.

SIBERIA AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Dispatches received yesterday at the Navy Department from the Pacific Coast Squadron give some interesting particulars relating to Siberia and the Arctic regions. The country is described as being of the most barren character. The natives are, however, kind and appear well disposed toward the United States. It is also stated that there are at present in the Arctic seas about sixty whaling ships. It is reported that mutinies are of frequent occurrence among the crews and murders are by no means rare events.

A SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

A libel suit against the Baltimore *American* is now progressing in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, for damages for the publication of a statement relative to the attacks made upon passengers in the cars passing through that city, from Washington, in October last, immediately preceding the Pennsylvania election. In its comments upon these outrages, the *American* stated the fact that a newspaper vender on the train had taken a vote on the candidates for the Presidency, and that a man accompanied him while so doing who afterward figured among the rioters at the President-street Depot, and pointed out those who were Republicans, and drew the inference that the vote was taken to spot the Republicans for attack, and that there appeared to be collusion between the vender and one of those who afterward led the rioters. For some cause or other the Railroad Company dismissed him, and he now brings suit against the *American* for $10,000 damages.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

For the last week or ten days intermittent fever has prevailed to an unusually large extent in this city, and the sanitary condition generally is by no means as good as might be expected from the favorable condition of the weather. The medical profession attribute the unhealthfulness to the opening of so many streets for the purpose of repairing sewers, &c. At least half a dozen streets are ripped up in different sections of the city, and the escape of gas, &c., is thought to be by no means conducive to health.

SMALL NOTES.

It will probably be ten days before any Treasury notes of the new issue of small denomination will be ready for circulation.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were Congressmen BLAIR, of Michigan, and ELA, of New-Hampshire. The latter goes to Pennsylvania to participate in the canvass. Ex-Congressman MOORHEAD and Governor PILE, of New-Mexico, also called.

Secretary FISH will return to the city to-morrow with his family, and will continue to occupy for the winter Governor MORGAN's elegant residence.

MAJOR HAGGERTY AND THE TIMES.

Major HAGGERTY is reported in a morning paper as having denounced the NEW-YORK TIMES as a Democratic sheet in a speech before the Irish Republican Association. The Major denies the statement, and will print a card to-morrow stating what he did say.

NAVY.

Commander S. B. LUCE, of the *Juniata*, reports to the Navy Department that after a fair run of twenty-one days from New-York, he reached Lisbon and found the *Sabine* there, the *Richmond* having sailed three days previous, and the *Guard* one. He says: "I am happy to be able to inform the Department that, considered as a sailing vessel, the *Juniata* is a success, and that she has falsified every unfavorable prediction made of her. She is an excellent sea boat, steers well, is steady and easy in her motion, lays to well, would scud with safety, and stands well up to her canvas."

TELEGRAMS.

A Fearful Disaster at Indianapolis, Ind.

A BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE STATE FAIR

Nineteen Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

Heavy Bank Robbery at Norwalk, Conn.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Steam Boiler at the Indiana State Fair—Twelve Persons Killed Instantly—About One Hundred Wounded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair this afternoon. The boiler of SINKER & Co., of this city, exploded a few minutes before 4 o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time, and it is difficult to get particulars at present. It is known that twelve persons were instantly killed, and the number wounded will probably reach one hundred.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Nineteen Persons Killed—Names of the Killed—A Partial List of the Wounded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—The accident at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, was the most heart rending that ever occurred in this vicinity, and has cast a gloom over the entire city. The explosion occurred at 4 o'clock while the grounds were crowded with visitors. The boiler was attached to the saw mill of Messrs. JENKER & Co., of this city, and had just been fired up for test with another machine, and arrangements had been made to take it up as soon as the trial was over. As far as can be ascertained to-night nineteen persons were killed. The excitement and confusion to-night is so great that it is difficult to obtain a correct list of the wounded. The number of wounded will reach nearly one hundred. The following are among the killed: P. H. Davis, Indianapolis; A. A. M. Benton, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John Goulding, Indianapolis; Daniel Hong, Lafayette; Mr. Rossiter, Indianapolis; Lewis Wilson, Indianapolis; Samuel Beverly, Paragon, Ind.; L. B. McVey, student of Ashbury University, Greencastle; John Wilson, Indianapolis; Mr. Jackson, Memphis, Ind.; Peter Kritzer, Indianapolis; two ladies whose names are unknown, and a little girl seven or eight years old, and five men whose names are unknown. Most of the dead were removed to Mr. W. W. WEAVER's undertaker's office, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the bodies are horribly mutilated and burned, and in some cases it will be impossible for their friends to recognize them. Many of the most severely wounded were conveyed to the Indiana Surgical Institution, the proprietors of which, as soon as they heard of the accident, tendered the use of their establishment for the wounded, and have been untiring in their efforts to alleviate their sufferings. The following is a partial list of the wounded: H. B. Cox, Randolph County, Md., slightly; Gideon Marts, Cicero, Ind., leg broken and injured in the head; Henry Coleman, Governor BAKER's coachman, badly cut in the head; J. A. McVey, badly wounded internally; John White, injured severely in the head; William Pearson, Danville, Ind., very badly wounded; Nathan Arbison, Plainfield, Ind., severely injured; Gilman Sloan, Indianapolis, skull fractured and badly injured internally; Mrs. Caroline Weaver, Hamilton County, In., arm fractured and otherwise seriously injured; Mrs. Sarah Williams, Johnson County, badly injured on the back; N. R. Vons, leg broken and injured on head; Isaac Long and sister, of Fayetteville, Ind., both badly injured; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and daughter, of Indianapolis, severely injured; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sniker, of Indianapolis, both seriously but not dangerously injured; Mrs. Staley and daughter, of Indianapolis, seriously injured. Dr. Knightly, of Greencastle, has since died. A little baby was killed in its father's arms, and the father escaped without injury.

Governor BAKER was on the ground at the time of the explosion. A portion of the boiler passed over his head and struck his coachman, who was standing a few feet behind him, injuring him severely.

The scene at the Fair Ground after the accident was most heartrending. Many of the killed were torn in fragments. In one family, consisting of a mother and three children, the mother was killed and the two older children badly scalded; the youngest was unhurt. A gentleman and lady were walking together; the gentleman was killed and the lady unhurt. Everything is being done to alleviate the suffering wounded that can be done, though it is feared that several will die. The receipts of the Fair to-morrow will be given for the benefit of the wounded. The following additional killed are reported: William Demming, Indianapolis, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.; John Kennedy, Indianapolis.

Wounded—Mrs. Bullock, Shelby County; Geo. Wright, St. Paul, Ind.; Lucinda H. Smith, Indianapolis, badly; Mr. Loring, Franklin, Ind., badly scalded and arm broken.

The total receipts to-night foot up $20,000.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

A Norwalk, Conn., Bank Entered by Burglars—The Loss to Private Individuals Very Great.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 1.—The National Bank of Norwalk was entered by burglars last night and $30,000 stolen. The loss to private individuals is immense, but the amount is not yet known.

Operations of the Burglars—The Safe Blown Open—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, Oct. 1.

The startling discovery was made this morning that the National Bank in this city had been robbed by burglars during the preceding night. The robbery was not discovered until the doors were opened, as there were no traces of violence on the outside. Inside, the traces of a daring operation were everywhere visible. The vault doors had evidently been pried open, and lying on the floor, at a distance of ten feet, was the iron door of the safe, a mass of iron weighing 4,000 pounds, where it was blown with powder. The explosion occurred about 1 o'clock this morning, and was heard by several persons, who endeavored to ascertain the cause without success. The loss of the bank amounts to about $30,000, and that of private depositors to $70,000 or $80,000. The burglars' tools, which are left behind, are similar to those used in the Ocean Bank robbery. One of the depositors was exceedingly fortunate. He had placed his entire fortune in an old pocket-book in his box, which was found in the rubbish all safe.

The Proposed International Exhibition at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Preparations for the International Industrial Exhibition in this city are rapidly progressing. Entries of all kinds are pouring in from all quarters, and everything indicates a success. Additional buildings are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors.

The Episcopal Diocese of Albany—Adjournment of the Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Albany adjourned to-day *sine die*. A Committee of Five was appointed to take steps to procure a residence for the Bishop. The canons of the new diocese, after the adoption of the greater part, were recommitted to be reported next year. Committees were appointed on the Bishop's address referring to the Diocese of Albany, and relative to the church, schools for girls, and education generally. A new Missionary Committee was elected. Rev. Dr. CAMP and Rev. J. H. HOBART were appointed to the vacancies in the delegation to the Federal Council.

SPAIN.

The Throne—A Commission on Candidates.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—A commission of fifteen Deputies to the Cortes has been charged with the duty of reporting on the various candidates for the throne of Spain.

The Republican Movement in Catalonia.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Reports from Madrid represent that the Republican movement in Catalonia and Andalusia promises to deceive the hopes of its instigators.

FRANCE.

A Council of Ministers—The Corps Legislatif—The Mysterious Murder Near Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A Council of Ministers will be held to-morrow, at which it is expected a decision in regard to the convocation of the Chambers will be arrived at.

The report that the body of the father of the murdered family had been found proves false.

The Bordeaux Conflagration.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The barks *Guipuzcoano* and *Formosa*, which were loading at Bordeaux for New-Orleans, were damaged by the late fire at that port.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of New Crop Tea from China.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The ship *Thermopylæ*, bringing the first consignment of the new tea crop, arrived at this port from China late yesterday. She made the run from Aujer, Java, in sixty-four days.

GERMANY.

Opening of the Diet of Saxony—Speech of the King.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Oct. 1.—The King yesterday opened the sessions of the Diet with a speech, wherein he said he had always endeavored to further the development of the Confederacy on the basis of a Federal Constitution. He should continue to use his influence to preserve the bonds of friendship between the States of the Bund, and in this respect he should act in complete unison with his Federal allies.

CANADA.

Movements of Prince Arthur—He is Made Chief of a Tribe of Indians.

SIMCOE, Ontario, Oct. 1.—Prince ARTHUR and party reached Ryerse at 7:30 o'clock this morning. They bagged nearly 400 ducks.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Oct. 1.—Prince ARTHUR arrived at Mohawk at 1 o'clock. The Chiefs of the Six Nations appeared fully painted. The Prince was made Chief of the Six Nations with due ceremonies. A grand banquet was given, and he left for Hamilton at 4 o'clock.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 1.—Prince ARTHUR and the Governor-General arrived here at 5:30 o'clock. In the evening they attended a ball at the Crystal Palace.

POLITICAL.

The Secretaryship of State—A Candidate Suggested.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct 1.—The *Daily Republican* in announcing the declination of GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS as candidate for Secretary of State, suggests to the Central Committee and the Press of the State the nomination of General JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Broome, in place of Mr. CURTIS. After stating that General ROBINSON was the only other candidate named in the Convention for the highest office, and recapitulating the military history of the General covering thirty years, and including service in the Mexican War and in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac to Spottsylvania, where the General lost his leg, it says:

"General ROBINSON's services in reconstruction at the South, his administration in semi-civil duty in many capacities, and his tastes and culture guarantee the creditable performance of the duty of Secretary of State if he should be elected to that office. The new ticket would rally the soldiers, as the other might not; it would lose nothing that with Mr. CURTIS at the head it could gain; and as General ROBINSON is one of the most prominent and staunch Republicans of the State, a step would be taken that must fully compensate for the ill effects of Mr. CURTIS' declination."

The Democrats of Texas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—J. G. TRACEY, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Texas, who was appointed Postmaster at Houston a few days since, telegraphs to this city that since HAMILTON's overthrow by the Administration the Democrats have held a Convention at Brenham, organized on the basis of opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment, and nominated a ticket with H. STEWART for Governor. This action largely increases the chances of the election of General DAVIS, the regular Republican candidate.

Another Political Fight in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—A serious disturbance occurred about 10:30 o'clock to-night. The Republican Invincibles attacked the Keystone Club while the latter were marching to their quarters. From fifteen to twenty persons were injured, including two or three policemen who were endeavoring to quell the disturbance. The attack occurred in front of the Mayor's office, and within a few doors of the Invincible's headquarters.

The Irish Republican meeting, proposed to be held to-night on the corner of Twentieth and Market streets, was a scene of riot from its commencement. An attack was made upon the meeting, the stand was broken up, and the speakers were beaten with clubs. A message was sent to the Police Station for protection to those holding the meeting, which was flatly refused.

Among those shot at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets was MORRIS J. NAGLE, President of the Keystone Democratic Club.

The Irish Republican Association—A Contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Republican Association officially contradicts the reported call of the meeting of the Committee in the City of New-York on the 20th of October.

Fall of a Trestle at St. Louis—Ten Men Injured—Damage to Coffer Dams on the Mississippi—Eight Hundred Men Out of Work.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Yesterday while a party of men engaged in work on the bridge at this point were rolling a heavy timber across a temporary trestle, the trestle gave way and ten of their number were wounded, several of them seriously.

About 100 feet of the coffer dam on the Upper Rapids, on the Mississippi River, at Moline, broke away yesterday entailing a loss of about $150,000, and delaying the work.

Work on the Rock Island Rapids has been suspended and the coffer dams flooded. Some 800 men have been thrown out of employment.

Irregular Returns and the Penalty.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—In the United States District Court yesterday, JOHN RUMMELSMAN, on trial for conducting a brewery and neglecting to make the proper entries in his books, was found guilty, and fined $500 and imprisonment for one day.

A Railroad Convention at Oswego—The Preparations.

OSWEGO, Oct. 1.—The arrangements for the Railroad Convention to be held at Oswego on the 6th of October next, of which official notice is now received, have been perfected. The Convention will be held in Doolittle Hall. A map has been constructed, sixty feet in length by eight feet in width, of the widest part of the continent, from Nova Scotia to the Pacific, prominently showing all the lines of railroad, canal and water navigation. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of delegates to and from the Convention at half fare. A large number of public officials, including Governors of States, Congressmen, railroad officials, members of Boards of Trade and parties interested in ocean steamers, have already signified their purpose to attend. Representatives from various cities and towns on the route are also expected.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The Prospects and Probabilities of the Coming Campaign—Mayor Kalbfleisch to be Renominated by the Democracy.

As the days grow short and the nights long the politicians begin to give more definite shape to their plans and propositions for the canvass which is to precede the November election. Among the movements that are matured is the naming of a candidate for Mayor on the Democratic side of the house—one not to be changed off, nor bartered for any consideration short of death. Hon. DEMAS BARNES was mentioned as a possible candidate during the Summer months, but as the weather became more rigid, and the Fall an ascertained institution, DEMAS was lost sight of, and all at once up came the name of the present Mayor, Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH. All branches of the Democratic Party received it with favor, and the prospect of his reëlection, as well as nomination, is declared not only good, but certain. He is to be the Democratic candidate beyond a peradventure. Mr. KALBFLEISCH has somewhat strengthened his position by the stand he has taken on the Board of Directors of the East River Bridge Company, in evincing a determination to protect the interests of the people, whose $3,000,000 have been voted to that enterprise. His cry of economy in regard to numerous other municipal matters gives him prestige with a large number of the tax-payers.

On the Republican side two candidates have been named for the candidacy for Mayor, one from each district. The gentleman named by the Eastern District Republicans is Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER, the present Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, than whom there is no more careful man in regard to municipal interests. He is abundantly competent withal. He is fully conversant with the city and its varied interests, and, besides, is a sound and discreet lawyer. His opinion always carries weight in the Board of Aldermen, as he is eminently conservative in his manner, although identified in politics as a Radical. The gentleman named by the Western District Republicans is WM. M. LITTLE, Esq., the present able Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward. Mr. LITTLE's name carries power with it. He is well known to the people of Brooklyn as a conscientious and painstaking officer, ever manifesting the deepest interest in its welfare, and ever ready to do battle manfully on the side of right and a judicious economy. He contributes liberally to the building up and maintenance of local benevolent institutions, and is identified only with what is unexceptionable in social character, unless the Board of Supervisors should be regarded as an exception.

For the Street Commissionership, the Democracy will undoubtedly give the nomination to ROBERT FUREY, Esq., the present incumbent. The only Republican named for that important office so far, is ROBERT M. WHITING, Jr., Esq., the present Alderman of the Twentieth Ward. Since Mr. WHITING became an Alderman he has evinced great ability in scrutinizing the various departments of the city government, and has acquainted himself so thoroughly with the details of all municipal operations as to bean important officer. That he would make a good Street Commissioner is undoubted, and excellent judgment is indicated by those who propose him for that office.

For Sheriff of Kings County the Democracy have two candidates in the field for nomination: JAMES MCAULEY, Esq., and JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., but the former is regarded as the more certain of the two for the nomination. On the Republican side, Hon. ANTHONY WALTER, Ex-Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District, has been named. Mr. WALTER is a favorite of the German citizens, without regard to party, and will prove, if nominated, a strong candidate.

For the Aldermanic honors, the aspirants for nomination are, this year, from the odd-numbered wards.

The First Ward will, in all probability, reëlect DANIEL D. WHITNEY, the present (Democratic) incumbent. He is a good business man, and in the Board of Aldermen, acts always with a view to the public interest, and seldom votes on merely party grounds.

The Third Ward, recognized in political circles as the "silk stocking" constituency, will, doubtless, reëlect A. B. THORN, Esq. He is a Republican of the Radical school.

The Fifth Ward, which is a Democratic stronghold, will be asked to reëlect JOHN M. CLANCY, Esq., their present Alderman. He is a liquor dealer, and is known for a certain scientific standing in the Board of Aldermen, which he assumed of his own accord. He expressed himself with much concern when a proposition was once made to purchase a steam engine for one of the old volunteer companies. In a paroxysm of terror, he exclaimed, "An' what'll the min do of the biler shud bust!" This cautious forecast on Mr. CLANCY's part, in behalf of the "min" of his ward, makes him a strong candidate.

The Seventh Ward, also Democratic, is yet in doubt. Mr. FINEOUT, the present Alderman, is not likely to have a renewal of popular favor.

The Ninth Ward, Democratic, is likely to give Alderman JOHN MCGROARTY a second term, and the

Eleventh Ward, of the same political bias, will probably gratify Alderman MOSES S. RICHARDS with a reëlection.

The Thirteenth Ward, in Williamsburg, is Republican, and there Alderman ARMFIELD, the present efficient representative, will, in all probability, be requested to continue his faithful services for another term.

Alderman ANDREW CUNNINGHAM has been so useful in his capacity as representative of the Fifteenth Ward that the Republicans of that stronghold will most likely reëlect him.

The Seventeenth Ward has not yet risen to the surface in Aldermanic matters. The present incumbent, Mr. CHAS. B. ELLIOTT, built the shell for the Harvard crew, and as the ward (Greenpoint) is pretty evenly balanced between Republican and Democratic, Mr. ELLIOTT's or any other Democrat's chances for victory at the coming election might come in half a boat's length behind.

In the Nineteenth Ward, Republican, Alderman FISHER has cleared the way for any new aspirant. The gentlemen named for the succession so far, are JOSEPH L. KNAPP and Ex-Supervisor FREDERICK SCHOLES, both good and honorable men, Mr. SCHOLES having some advantage in having been already experienced both as Alderman and Supervisor.

In regard to the nine Assembly Districts there is so much scrambling and so many aspirants, particularly on the Democratic side, that several slates are likely to be made and broken before the nominations become fixed facts.

When the Syracuse Republican Convention shall be over, and the delegates and their friends return, Assembly nominations will be in order.

Probable Murder in Hoboken.

A colored woman named ANN SIMMONS was brutally assaulted last evening in Hoboken by HENRY HILLE, and so badly injured that death is inevitable. The affair occurred in the grocery store, at the corner of Garden and First streets, of Mr. HEINRICHE HEINBROCKE, where HILLE was employed as clerk, and ANN was making purchases from him of the groceries she needed. He is held to await the result of his victim's injuries.

Attack Upon a Saloon in Newark by Armed Ruffians.

The saloon at the corner of Clay and Ogden streets, Newark, kept by KATE BLACK, commonly known as "Scotch KATE," was yesterday broken into by a crowd of eight or ten ruffians, who well-nigh reduced the building to ruins. Miss BLACK was stoutly defended by a burly shoulder-hitter known as the "English Buffer," but the two were overpowered and severely beaten.

The Gates Will Case.

The proceedings before Hon. J. W. MILLS, Surrogate of Westchester County, touching the validity of the Gates will, were continued at Yonkers yesterday.

The mother of the testator, MARTHA N. NESBITT, ESTHER WHITE, Dr. CHAS. A. LEE and Dr. GEO. UPHAM gave further testimony, all tending to show the insanity of Dr. GATES, and further proceedings were adjourned till the 15th inst.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Something of George H. Pendleton—That Clifton Speech of His—Senator Sherman's Review of It—What Democracy Has Done for the State—The Issues—The Prospects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869.

The few days I have been in the State, devoted assiduously to a review of the field, I have become impressed with the extraordianary importance of this campaign; its issues are not merely local, but have a wider significance. Office-getting—at least office-holding—has become narrowed down so nearly to a professional system, that the rules of it and the "forms of procedure" are scrupulously observed. What does Mr. PENDLETON care about the Governorship of Ohio? Nothing. The office is wanted as a stepping-stone to another—as a means to an end—a convenience, adding strength to the Presidential scheme of "Young Greenbacks" in 1872. This his friends fully understand. This not a few of them boldly assert.

THAT CLIFTON SPEECH.

In icy times, how easy is it to slip and fall! This is Mr. PENDLETON'S icy period. He has fallen on evil times. His one single speech, so carefully premeditated, and so deliberately and coolly delivered from beneath his aristocratic lintel, finds ungloved handling by political friend and foe. The *Commoner*—a Democratic journal of acknowledged power and critical ability, published in Cincinnati—devotes the space of a column or more of the TIMES to a calm but caustic criticism of this speech, in which its statements are denied, its deductions ridiculed, its glittering generalities swept away with facts, its gloomy murmuring shamed into nothingness by the light of the almost unprecedented prosperity throughout the land.

Just the other day that able and eminent Senator in Congress, Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, delivered a speech to a splendid concourse of people in the old City of Marietta, on the Ohio River, half way between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. This speech was mainly devoted to PENDLETON'S Clifton essay—to term it a speech in the truer sense is a misnomer. Senator SHERMAN took up tenderly this oratorical bantling of Mr. PENDLETON and thoroughly dissected it, exposed its utter deformity and infamy, One paragraph is as follows:

"Having noticed what he omits, let us see what he says. His whole speech is a dismal whine. I will not correct all his palpable misstatements, such as the statement of the strength of the army, for an intelligent person will correct them and convict him in reading. He draws a lively description of hard times, and endeavors to prove it by a quotation from the money column of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It is shown since that he did not correctly quote from the *Commercial*. But suppose he did—what is the complaint? 'Wheat is $1 18 to $1 23, and very dull.' Who does not know that this is caused by the largest crop ever produced in this country, and that this blessing of Providence, the cheapness of food, is the highest benefit to laboring men? 'Hay, corn and oats ruling low, and few sales except for local demand.' Well, hay was worth $20 a ton, corn $1 a bushel; and of oats, the price of which I do not know, we have the largest crop ever produced—is this the evidence of distress? But it is said the rate of interest is high; and so it is. But why is this? It is because of the vast activity of our whole population. Labor and capital, suddenly withdrawn from the demands of the war, seek new channels of employment, and railroads, machine shops, dwellings and ships, increased immigration, new farms, towns springing into cities, demand both capital and labor. And I now say, Mr. PENDLETON to the contrary notwithstanding, that never before were our people, as a whole, and all classes, more prosperous than now. He refers to some advertisements in the same paper for employment as an evidence of distress; but in the same paper there are five times as many advertisements of wants of labor, and this will always be so, especially in cities where the changing movements of labor are made known by advertisements."

WHAT IS BUCKEYE DEMOCRACY?

Not New-York Democracy. Not Massachusetts Democracy. The New-York *World* the other day speaks of "the repudiation bugbear, which makes such a figure in Mr. SUMNER'S speech," and adds:

"If the Democrats carry Massachusetts, no encouragement will thereby be given to the advocates of paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks; for the Massachusetts Democrats publicly repudiate the greenback theory. They openly repudiated it, even in their State Convention."

If that is true, here is richness, for our Ohio Democracy in championing the repudiation doctrine *in se*, necessarily repudiates the spurious Democracy of Massachusetts. In his speech in this State recently, Governor MORTON said:

"No Government ever survived repudiation. Any Government that refuses to pay its debts, who repudiates that debt, is infamous among the Governments of the earth."

To which the *Napoleon Northwest*, one of the staunchest Democratic papers in Ohio, responded as follows:

"Is MORTON ignorant, or does he lie? This Government repudiated a debt, survived it, and never became infamous until it contracted the present one. This it will also repudiate and survive. Indeed, its only chance of survival exists in repudiation."

And directly in the line of this infamous doctrine the Democratic Legislature of Ohio left behind it, as one puny specimen of its deformed offspring, a piece of writing in their statute-book, beginning as follows:

AN ACT to provide for Taxing Bonds, Treasury Notes and Fractional Currency of the United States, held or owned by individuals, companies or corporations in this State.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
(Passed May 7, 1869.)

But no Democratic Assessor or Collector in the State has dared to attempt its enforcement in the face of the judicial opinion of such men as MARSHALL and his compeers on the Bench.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE FOR OHIO.

A well-trained stump speaker on the Democratic side can go into paroxysmal indignation upon the bare reference to the awful, awful extravagance in Government expenditure under Republican rule. Ohio has enjoyed the savory taste of Democratic economy and retrenchment here, in the Legislative branch of the Government. These are facts bearing upon the case: During the war, and the years just preceding the accession to power here in the Legislature of the Democracy, the tax-levy included a sum sufficient annually to pay the State Government's expenses, half a million on the State debt, interest on the whole of it, liquidate $1,300,000 war debt, erect two magnificent State charity institutions, at a cost of over a million of dollars; and, in addition to all, put away for a rainy day a large amount yearly (hundreds of thousands) in the Sinking Fund. But in 1867, by reason of a ridiculous attempt of unwise Republicans to disfranchise every Union soldier borne upon the infamous red-tape rolls of the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington as a deserter, the Democracy got possession of the Ohio Legislature. This possession has been undisputed for two years, during which period the unctuous orators of that party everywhere arraign the Republicans for extravagance. What's the distinction between their profession and practice? Let us see. The tax-levies under Republican control indicated the purposes for which the taxes were laid; for example: 1. Such per cent. for liquidation of debt; 2. Such per cent. for general expenses; and 3. Such per cent. for sinking fund. The Democracy have not only not reduced the aggregate tax levy, as they attempt to beguile the masses into believing they will sacredly do always; but the same heavy taxes which were collected by the Republicans to pay on the debt and use in the other honest directions named, are scheduled by the economical Democracy with this result:

1. Not one dollar of public debt is paid.
2. Not one dollar is added to the sinking fund.
3. While the aggregate tax levy is made no larger than that by the Republicans, its details are dexterously manipulated, to the end that that part of the tax heretofore devoted to the sinking fund is transferred to the general expense. In other words, they largely increase the expenses of the State Government. That is Democratic retrenchment, under the very nasal appendage of Mr. PENDLETON.

Tabularly stated, Ohio's debt stood:

In 1860, (in round numbers)	$14,000,000
In 1865, (in round numbers)	13,000,000
In 1868, (beginning Democratic rule)	10,500,000

Showing a diminution during the war and after, up to Democratic accession to power, of over $4,000,000. Two years of Democratic power leaves us with no abatement of the burdens upon the people. Their control is one long train of reckless profligacy. Though this shameful exhibit of their statesmanship is palpable to all, not one word of reproof do we hear from Mr. PENDLETON, Mr. HENDRICKS or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Another ox is gored, you see.

THE CAMPAIGN—NOW, HEREAFTER.

Perhaps no State canvass for the Gubernatorial election, for many years, in Ohio, has involved such momentous issues. These issues may be briefly remarked as follows, viz.:

The Fifteenth Amendment.
The Honest Payment of the Government Debt.
The Support of Congress.
The Support of the Washington Administration.
The Pendleton Presidential Scheme.

Of course the Democracy oppose the first four propositions, and favor the last. The best talent of the State has been brought out on either side. Several public speakers of national reputation from other States have also taken, and are taking, part in the discussion of these issues. Among the leading public men from other States, giving their distinguished services and eloquence to the Republican cause, I may mention Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana; Governor Harriman, from New-Hampshire; General Geo. A. Sheridan, Adjutant-General, of Louisiana, and General Sam. McKee, of Kentucky; Governor Hayes, Senator John Sherman, Congressmen Bingham, Garfield and Stevenson, Lieutenant-Governor Lee, Secretary of State Sherwood, Hon. Richard Smith, editor of that able Republican journal the Cincinnati *Gazette*; Attorney-General West, General Gibson and the unique Sam. Galloway, all of Ohio, are doing yeoman service in the thickest of the conflict.

The Democracy have floated out on the surface all their inspected and condemned stock in "trade," and these waiters on the border of office execute their dismal wail whenever opportunity offers. Mr. HENDRICKS was sought to balance Governor MORTON. Governor HAIGHT and Attorney-General HAMILTON, of California, are intended to match all others arrayed on the Republican side from without the State. General GEO. W. MORGAN, personally one of Ohio's most worthy and most honorable citizens, is also lifting high his stentorian voice for Mr. PENDLETON.

THE PROSPECTS.

Henceforward the campaign will be conducted on both sides with vehement vigor. The bucolic efforts of the orators have not met with satisfactory success as yet, the country folks having been surfeited quite with political work last year. But as the day of decision draws near, and the labors of each party grow to superhuman magnitude, all, in city and country become aroused. The array of mass meetings for the next fortnight is as broad as the State, bounded only by lakes on the north, La Belle River on the south, and the sister States on either side. A large vote may be expected. If the Republican strength is reasonably exerted, we are safe, by 15,000 majority.

I have heard stupid, ignorant Democrats in States east of this speak of Ohio as a doubtful State. Perhaps this brief tabular statement may indicate about as clearly as it need be that Ohio is reliably Republican:

YEARLY VOTES FOR NINE YEARS—STATE ELECTIONS.

Years.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Years.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
1860	12,992	....	1865	29,836	....
1861	55,203	....	1866	42,696	....
1862	....	5,560	1867	2,983	....
1863	100,882	....	1868	17,383	....
1864	54,771	....			
Total				316,746	5,560
Deduct Democratic majority, 1862				5,560	
Total, nine years				311,186	

Average majority per year, including the Democratic year of triumph, nearly 35,000! Does this resemble uncertainty? I should regard it as a pretty fair basis to calculate from. In the light of the past; from the earnest, indomitable courage of the Republicans who are the bulwark of Ohio's patriotism, and measuring the aid and encouragement of good men at home and away, in the State and out of it, the conclusion is inevitable that all the machinations of perverse, hypocritical and cajoling Democracy cannot prevail against the cause of the Union—the cause of man in Ohio this Autumn. J. Q. T.

The Sinking of the Steamship Trade Wind.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 28.

From Captain F. M. HARNEY, Purser of the steamship *Trade Wind*, who remained on shore at the departure of the vessel on account of sickness, and from the colored pilot ARNOLD, of Belize, Honduras, we derive the particulars given below of the sinking of the *Trade Wind*.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning last, after proceeding to sea, the *Trade Wind* commenced leaking. She nevertheless continued on her voyage, Captain J. T. MORRILL endeavoring to keep her free. Nevertheless, the leak continued to gain on her, and it was found necessary to put the ship back to the bar. All hands were now employed at the pumps to keep her afloat, which was done for twenty-four hours after the leak was discovered. On Friday morning the vessel was discovered to be sinking fast. The Captain, crew and passengers now took to the boats at 11 A. M. Shortly after the *Trade Wind* went down. She was then in the Gulf, within seventy miles of Southwest Pass. The *Trade Wind* probably accomplished some forty or fifty miles back on her return before she went down. The event came so slowly and steadily that at no time was there any confusion on board of the doomed steamer up to the moment of sinking.

The final *dénouement* having been witnessed, and the passengers and crew having taken to the four boats that were attached to the vessel, these at once headed for the bar. The boats kept together until night, when they were separated during the darkness. The mate's boat was spoken on Saturday; neither the Captain's two boats nor the fourth remaining boat were afterward seen. The pilot's boat reached the bar, or the neighborhood of the ships, on Sunday, and the crew have since been brought to this city on one of the Morgan line of steamships. The fact that this boat succeeded in reaching the land so quickly was due to the fact that the boat in which the five men sailed was a very light one, and that the men rowed without intermission, and to the great seaman qualities of HENRY ARNOLD, the Honduras pilot.

The only dangers to be apprehended arose from the tremendous blow of wind which might have carried the boats out into the Gulf—from the absence of sufficient water, and of any provisions but such as would produce thirst. It is, however, very probable that some or all three of the boats may have peen picked up by the steamships which sailed from here on Saturday.

At the time she went down, the *Trade Wind* was heavily loaded with flour, pork and various kinds of provisions, and with 12,000 feet of lumber. She had been running from this port for over two years last May, and has hitherto never met with an accident. She had on board the Chief Justice of Honduras, Judge CORNER, then on his way home from England, Mr. WILDNER and Mr. CONNOR, and eighteen of the crew. Those who have already reached the Pass, with the colored pilot ARNOLD, are two firemen, one pantry boy and one seaman. The value of the *Trade Wind* and her cargo was estimated at about $75,000 and she was owned by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., of New-York, and her master, Captain J. T. MORRILL.

All of the passengers were in the lifeboat commanded by the captain and another which was in tow, and there were also with him seven of the crew.

The following was the manifest of the steamship *Trade Wind*, which cleared from this port on Wednesday, the 22d, for Belize, Honduras, by GEO. HINSON & CO.: 464 barrels of flour, 21 barrels potatoes, 14 barrels onions, 6 barrels beef and sundry packages of merchandise.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Applications for Shares of the Legislative Appropriation—Further Delays.

The number of sectarian schools in this City which have made application for a share of the fund of $220,000 inserted in the corrupt tax-levy that passed the Legislature last Winter to be divided among those schools (outside of the public schools,) which teach scholars gratuitously, is sixty-eight. They comprise schools of nearly all religious denominations, but much the larger number are Roman Catholic. The total attendance for the year of all these schools, as reported in the applications, is about 30,000, and the average daily attendance about 21,000. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Esq., who was selected by the Board of Education to distribute the fund has spent much time in examining into the condition of these schools and ascertaining the facts in regard to their general management in order that he might make a fair distribution, and give to each school the quota to which it is entitled—the basis being the average daily attendance. He will not be able to complete the examination so as to make the distribution before November. A large number of schools made application for a portion of the fund who are not entitled to it under the law. Such were the Home schools and the schools attached to various asylums and charitable associations, which already receive a portion of the Public School Fund, under a provision of the law of 1853 creating the Board of Education. All these have been rejected, and the number remaining, as before stated, is sixty-eight. Some of them have not yet made full returns, and until they do, and the schools have been personally examined by Mr. JARVIS, the distribution will not be made.

Religious Services.

Our Welsh readers will be pleased to hear that the learned Dr. PRICE will preach in their language, to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the Thirteenth-street Church, near Second-avenue. In the morning he will preach in the Stanton-street Baptist Church.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR will address the Sunday School of the Howard Mission, to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. There will be preaching in the chapel in the evening.

DUST AND WATER.

The City Beclouded With Dust—Action of the Authorities—Good News from the Croton Reservoir—The Supply Increasing.

Dust, dust, everywhere! The whole City is filled with dust. It permeates through every crevice, and covers every article in our dwellings. The dry-goods dealers especially have, in this condition of things, a foe of no ordinary character, and one whose ravages they cannot stop. The damage done to fancy dry goods, in consequence of their being covered with dust, must be large, and it is not to be wondered at that their complaints are loud and long. This plague of dust that has been put upon us is not without its advantages in some quarters, however. The barbers, the laundresses and the proprietors of the bathrooms see in this dusty season a harvest of profit which has unexpectedly opened upon their vision. It is impossible to be of cleanly appearance just now, without making sundry ablutions of the whole body and changing one's linen daily.

"An ill wind it is that when it blows,
Does not a good to some of us dispose."

While pedestrians plod along in perplexity, and are predisposed to profanity, in consequence of being encased in dirt as soon as they emerge from home, the barbers and laundresses cry "all hail!" (if that be not paradoxical,) to this dirty, dusty epoch.

The cause of these frequent clouds of dust in the principal streets is, mainly, the scarcity of Croton water, with which we, some days since, made the readers of the TIMES acquainted. The Aqueduct Board, in view of the threatened drought, determined to prevent all waste of water, if possible; urged the people to economize its use, and requested the Police Department to put a stop to street washing and sprinkling, and to all unnecessary use of water for any purpose. The Police have put in force an order, already published in the TIMES, having this object in view, and the result has been the inconvenience arising from dusty streets. So far as can be ascertained, our citizens generally have heeded the advice of the Board, and the result is felt very materially and favorably at the Croton Dam. The large livery establishments, where vast quantities of water were used for washing carriages, horses, and cleansing stables, have acted commendably in economizing the use of water, as have also the large factories of various kinds within the limits of the City. The street sprinkling has been stopped altogether. Meantime the good effect of the late rain-fall which has been percolating through the earth, is now being felt. Two feet additional of water have been gained at the Croton Dam, and orders were yesterday issued by General GREENE, Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, to the employes at the main reservoir, not to let the water there fall below a certain standard, so that there will be a supply there in case of emergency. On Thursday only one and a half inches were lost, and yesterday no loss was perceptible; so that the probabilities are in favor of our having water for all needful purposes. Care and economy are still necessary, however, and it is to be hoped that every householder will aid the Croton Aqueduct Board in carrying out the measures that body has inaugurated to prevent a drought. Broadway was yesterday sprinkled with river water, the Fire Commissioners having come to the aid of the people in a manner fully explained by the communication published yesterday. At 7 A. M., fire engines were stationed at the following points: One at the Battery, one at the foot of Canal-street, North River, one at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, and one at the foot of Grand-street, East River, to supply the water carts from the river. These brought up water for the sprinkling carts, which was distributed over the streets; but the dust was so very thick that the sprinkling seemed to have but very little effect in laying it. The service of the engines is to be continued.

The Central Park Commissioners have also taken steps in aid of the measures inaugurated by the Board. They yesterday sent to the Aqueduct Department the following:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1869.

To the Honorable the Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 28th inst. is received. In accordance with the request therein contained, orders have been given to discontinue the use of the Croton water for sprinkling roads at the Park. Very respectfully,

AND. H. GREEN,
Comptroller Central Park.

The Park roads are now sprinkled with water taken from the lakes. It has not yet been found necessary to cut off the water supply from the shipping and from the factories; and it is to be hoped that no such step will be made compulsory. By dint of care and economy it is anticipated that a needful supply of water will be furnished to our citizens until heavy rains will again have brought the Croton up to the usual standard.

Meanwhile people are asking where is the street cleaning contractor, and what does he propose to do about it?

OUTRAGE IN A STREET CAR.

Detective George Elder on Trial Before the Police Board.

Some weeks ago Detective GEORGE ELDER, while riding up town in a Third-avenue car, noticed a man on the opposite side seated by the side of a lady. Happening to observe this man closely, he saw that he had a newspaper spread over his lap, and saw, or thought he saw, the man's hands moving under the paper, and thinking that he was engaged in an attempt either to pick the pocket of the lady or to take improper liberties with her, Detective ELDER sprang across the car, snatched the paper from his lap and, as he says, found the hands of the man upon the person of the lady. The detective then arrested the man as a pickpocket. The prisoner was exceedingly violent, protesting that he was a respectable citizen, had been doing nothing wrong, and he used strong vituperative language in addressing ELDER, both at the moment of arrest and while going to Police Headquarters. There he was arraigned before Inspector JAMESON, to whom he gave his name as ALEXANDER J. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Central American Transit Company, having his office at No. 54 Exchange-place, and residing at No. 42 Seventh-street, and he stated that he was 60 years of age.

Mr. HAMILTON, considering that he had been the victim of a gross outrage, on the 13th of September made a complaint against Detective ELDER, and the case came up yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE. Mr. HAMILTON declared that he was merely engaged in reading the newspaper, which he held with both hands, and that neither of his hands was upon or near the person of the lady, and that the latter, after the action of ELDER, declared that she was not conscious that any attempt had been made to rob her or in any way interfere with her. The complainant admitted that he had been violent in his demeanor and language, and narrated in detail how he was taken first to the Tombs Police Court, which was adjourned for the day; how he was then taken to the Central Police Office, where he was locked up for the night, and the next morning was taken before Judge DOWLING, when he was discharged. He claimed that Detective ELDER in making the arrest, and subsequently, had treated him with unnecessary violence, specifying that he had held him with a strong grasp while in the street, and that when in the presence of Inspector JAMESON he had seized him violently by the throat, pushing him from the room, tearing his shirt collar in so doing.

Testimony regarding the general good character and competency of the detective and the difficulty of the duties he was called upon to perform, was given by HENRY VANDEVOORT, Judge DOWLING, Mayor HALL, GEORGE H. SHELDON, Captain JOHN JOURDAN and Ex-Detective McDOUGAL. Detective ELDER made a statement disclaiming all malicious intent in what he had done. The case was referred to the full Board.

Custom House Matters—Regulation of Salaries—Suspicious Cargoes.

The Collector and Mr. MADGE, Treasury Agent, have fixed on the changes to be made in the various divisions, looking to a reduction of the force; and a new schedule of salaries for several positions has been made out, but will not be divulged for two weeks. All the departments but one have been examined, and it was found that in some instances clerks doing precisely the same work were receiving different salaries, and that a few places were held by employes whose names appeared on pay-rolls of a different grade from the one to which they properly belonged. The Collector proposes to equalize all salaries according to the amount of work required.

The Custom House officials suspect a certain craft at one of the wharves, whose name is withheld, with having a cargo on board for which a proper manifest has not been exhibited. It is reported that the vessel has a quantity of arms and munitions concealed on board of her. The Surveyor has a surveillance over her, and she will not be permitted to leave without satisfactory proof that her cargo is all accounted for.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.

Proposed New Buildings for the Past Week—The Interest not Affected by Wall-Street.

The building interest, if we may judge from the business records at Superintendent MACGREGOR'S office, is unaffected by the late Wall-street flurry. Eighteen more proposed new buildings than last week are noted. Out of a total of 66 buildings projected, 34 are to be first-class dwellings. The only public building in this week's list is a new station house for the Twelfth Precinct Police, to be erected in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-eighth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, three 20 feet 10 inches by 50, and one 22½ by 50 feet, four stories; PHILLIP FITZPATRICK, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-fifth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, 19 feet 2 inches by 50 feet, four stories; PHILIP FITZPATRICK, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, southeast corner of Park-avenue and Fortieth-street, 20 by 50 feet, three stories; DAVID C. COBURN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side Fifty-fifth-street, east of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 54 feet, four stories; JOHN DONNELLY, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, southeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, one 20 by 50 and three 18½ by 50 feet, four stories, JOHN DONNELLY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side Sixty-fourth-street, west of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 45 feet, three stories; JAS. W. BEEKMAN, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side Sixty-fourth-street, west of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 45 feet, three stories; JAMES COAR, owner.

One store and dwelling, No. 86 Willett-street, 25 by 23 feet, three stories; BERNARD SCHAAF, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 139 Forsyth-street, 24 by 52 feet, five stories; CHRISTIAN VOGL, owner.

One stable, No. 84 Horatio-street, 91 by 61 feet, two stories; JACOB T. BLAUVELT, owner.

Four tenements south side Seventeenth-street, east of Avenue B, 25 by 54 feet, five stories; ANKE DOOSSER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 5 East Fifty-fourth-st, 25 by 70 feet, four stories; JOHN WALSH, owners.

One store and dwelling east side of Third-avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 25 feet 2 inches by 54 feet, three stories; R. M. HAWTHORNE, owner.

One store and dwelling, No. 356 Broome-street, 25 by 36 feet, five stories; PATRICK LAVELLE, owner.

Four first-class dwellings north side Fifty-third-street, east of Madison-avenue, 20 by 52 feet, four stories; W. G. & J. E. MCCOMACK, owners.

One building for stores and offices northeast corner Eleventh-street and University-place, 123⅝ by 58 feet 10 inches; J. H. SHERWOOD, owner.

One first-class dwelling north side Fiftieth-street, west of Fifth-avenue, 21 by 56 feet, four stories; G. G. VANDERBILT, owner.

Two stores, Nos. 66 and 68 Warren-street, 25 by 53 and 63 feet, five stories; G. W. WELSH, owner.

Five stores and dwellings, northeast corner of First-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street; J. G. DORING, owner.

One store and tenement, south side Forty-seventh-street, east of First-avenue, 37 by 50 feet, three stories; JOHN PRESTON, owner.

One second-class dwelling south side One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, east of Third-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; JAMES AGNEW, owner.

One store and tenement north side One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, east of First-avenue, 25 by 60 feet, five stories; CHAS. HOFFMAN, owner.

One store, brick and iron front, northeast corner of Washington and West 10th-streets, 26 by 24 feet, 5 stories; THOS. B. WHITNEY, owner.

One station house south side of 126th-street, between 3d and 4th avenues, 50 by 63 feet, 4 stories; Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, owners.

Six second-class dwellings northeast corner of 3d-avenue and 63d-street, 38 by 60 feet, 4 stories; A. B. COX, owner.

One store and tenement southeast corner Second-avenue and Second-street, 27½ by 60 feet, four stories; FREDERICK SCHUCK owner.

One second-class dwelling No. 232 East Thirty-fifth-street, 21 by 54 feet, four stories; MICHAEL GEHEGAN, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One stable and dwelling south side Fifty-sixth-street, east of Eleventh-avenue, 20 by 25 feet, two stories; FRANK MARTIN, owner.

Two first-class dwellings south side One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, west of First-avenue, 16⅝ by 40 feet, two stories; E. BIRMINGHAM, owner.

One second-class frame and cast-iron dwelling, clapboard iron front, No. 437 East Sixteenth-street, 25 by 40 feet, three stories; JANE MCNALLY, owner.

One first-class dwelling south side Fifty-ninth-street, east of First-avenue, 25 by 34 feet, two stories; HENRY DEVOE, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Brown-stone fronts, 17; brick fronts, 44; frame buildings, 5; total 66. Sub-divided first-class dwellings, 34; second-class dwellings, 9; store and dwelling combined, 8; store and tenement combined, 4; tenements, 4; stable and dwelling, 1; store and offices combined, 1; stable, 1; stores, 6; station house, 1.

Another Divorce "Obtained Without Publicity"—Alleged Fraud by a Lawyer.

Mr. JAMES FISHER, Ex-Justice of the Peace in Hudson County, N. J., and lawyer in New-York, who is now in jail in Raymond-street awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a judgment roll from the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn, now appears in a new *rôle*. The new case is entitled "CLARA FISHER *vs.* WILLIAM FISHER." Mr. EDWIN JAMES, for plaintiff, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, at Special Term, Judge GILBERT presiding, for an order calling upon the defendant to show cause why the decree of divorce obtained in this suit and all the proceedings should not be vacated upon the ground of fraud. It appeared from the statement made that the plaintiff was a lady of property residing at Hackensack, N. J., the defendant was a lawyer carrying on business at No. 75 Nassau-street, New-York City. The plaintiff deposed that she married the defendant in July, 1865, and she had recently discovered that he had obtained a divorce, and upon searching the records of the court a decree of divorce was found, which had been filed on the 1st of October, 1868. The affidavit stated that the defendant had induced her by false representations to sign a complaint, telling her that the object of the proceedings was to secure an income for herself and her children, and that she positively refused upon many occasions to take any proceedings for a divorce. It was further alleged that the defendant was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with one MARY FRANCIS STEVENS, had deserted his wife and children, and since he obtained the decree of divorce had married her. Mrs. FISHER swore positively that she had employed no lawyer, and was ignorant of the whole proceedings, which were a fraud upon her and upon the Court.

The Robbery at A. T. Stewart's Store.

Some further progress was made yesterday in the case of CHARLES THIEBAUD and D. H. SCHENCK, the two clerks who are accused of committing a series of silk larcenies in the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co. The prisoners were remanded for further examination in consequence of a confession made by SCHENCK, which implicates several other employes of the firm.

An Item of Interest.

The City Chamberlain has deposited in the City Treasury $4,364 70, as interest on the City moneys in his custody for the month of September; and this, with previous amounts deposited, makes a total of $153,471 92 which has been paid to this account.

Music at Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3:30 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR SATURDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J., and a Full Bench.

Preferred Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Hulton, surv., vs. Babcock.	39—Stocker vs. Partridge.
36—Union Manufacturing Company vs. Lounsberry et al.	40—Gillilar vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
31—The People, &c., vs. Snyder.	41—Parmelee vs. Cameron
	43—Mills, et al. vs. Stewart
	44—Tomlinson vs. Miller.
	165—Freeman vs. Kendall.

General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
202—Ford vs. Stevens.	208—Lord vs. Ostrander.
204—Rowan vs. Case.	209—Connaughty vs. Nichols et al.
205—McDonald vs. Buffum	
207—Kunzze vs. Am. Fire Ex. Insurance Co.	

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner White.

The United States vs. Daniel Schwartz.—The defendant, who lives at No. 253 Fourth-street, was arrested charged with selling to Joseph H. Meyer, of South-street, 10,000 cigars, in packages not stamped according to law. Deputy Collector Phillips testified that he seized the cigars in the presence of Meyer, and that they were not properly stamped. Other evidence was adduced showing the sale of the cigars by defendant to Meyer. The defence set up was that the cigars were manufactured by A. Levy, of No. 253 Fourth-street, who was responsible for the illegal stamps; that the defendant knew nothing about the matter. The case was adjourned till Oct. 8, at 10 A. M. A. H. Purdy for Goverment; S. Long for defendant.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Joseph Ross et al.—The defendant, who resides at No. 553 West Thirty-ninth-street, was indicted for receiving and abetting five barrels of whisky. The indictment contained three charges. First for aiding and abetting the removal of distilled spirits on which the taxes had not been paid. Second charges them with carrying on the business of a rectifier without the payment of the several taxes. Third, doing business as whisky dealers without having put up a sign. Mr. N. McAffee proved finding the barrels of spirits not stamped, and seven other barrels, ten of which were imperfectly stamped. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

Mr. A. H. Purdy for Government; Mr. Ethan Allen for defendants.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

The United States vs. Louis Chapman.—The defendant was a letter carrier connected with Station B, Grand-street, and was indicted, on the 28th ultimo, for embezzling a letter containing a check for $78, the property of Mrs. E. Hoffman, of No. 144 Hester-street. He took it to the house in question, and the complainant not being at home, took it away; and on the complainant's inquiring for the letter, he denied all knowledge of it, though he subsequently offered to give it up and the check for $78, which proved he had opened the letter. The case was adjourned till Oct. 6, to allow the defendant time to secure counsel.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. W. Hirschlow.—The defendant was also charged with secreting a letter, but the defendant had delivered the letter to complainant unopened, and he withdrew the charge.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. E. Roose.—The defendant was charged with embezzling a letter, and was held for examination in $2,000 bail.

COURT OF APPEALS—OCT. 1.

Before Hunt, C. J., and a full Bench.

SINGULAR AND IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

James T. Lloyd, Appellant, vs. Charles Quinn, Administrator, &c., Respondent.—This was an action brought by plaintiff, as administrator of Richard Quinn, deceased, against the defendant for his services performed in England as a civil engineer, and also for work done subsequently in New-York. The defendant's answer was merely a "general denial." The cause was referred, and the referee found that there was due to the plaintiff from defendant $327 87 in gold coin on the English account, and the further sum of $224 31 in currency; and that on the 10th of June, 1864, the sum of $327 87 in gold coin was equivalent to the sum of $650 75 in currency. The defendant, Lloyd, appealed from the judgment of the referee and also from an order denying a new trial, to the General Term of the Superior Court, where it was insisted that a memorandum in the words following was an agreement, and should be duly stamped before it could be read in evidence:

"Richard Quim," Dear Sir: "If you wish to go to England, your passage will be paid and weekly wages of $15 per week, (gold while in England.") It appears Queen went to England and accepted the engagement, thus accepting appellant's terms and seemingly making the letter a contract. The General Term of the Superior Court, however, unanimously decided that the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, which declares all unstamped agreements void, was inoperative in the Courts of this State, and referred only to United States Courts—but though the referee found properly that gold contracts were perfectly legal, he committed error in giving judgment for the value of gold—but that judgment should be for gold coin, and so modified the judgment, giving for the first time in the history of the law Courts of this State judgment for two different currencies, viz.—the sum of $417 39 in gold coin and the further sum of $443 72, (evidently in currency.)

From the judgment of the General Term the defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals, when the doctrine of the Stamp act and the gold question was reviewed at length by counsel for the respective parties.

Decision reserved.

Sewall and Pierce for appellants; James M. Sheehan and Mr. Bryan for respondents.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Appellant, vs. Mary F. Younkin, Respondent.—In 1848 Horace Bean, of New-Orleans, father of the plaintiff, took a policy with the defendants on his own life for $10,000. The contract sets forth, that in consideration of $405 in hand, and of the like sum to be paid on or before the 22d of December in each year during its continuance, the Company would pay $10,000 in ninety days after due proof and notice of his death. It then declares in what events it shall be deemed to cease, all of them in the option of the assured to do or omit, and all of them, with one exception, being acts or omissions of his shortening or affecting unfavorably the duration of his life, and that one exception was the omission by him to make the annual payment by the appointed day, otherwise the policy necessarily continued during his natural life.

The premiums were paid more or less punctually down to and including 1856. J. L. and J. P. Lord, the agents of the defendants in the City of New-York, for the sole purpose of procuring applications, collecting premiums and delivering policies, but without authority, general or special, on any other subject, wrote Mr. Bean on the 21st of November that his premium would fall due on the 22d of December, stating the cash part and including a premium note for the residue. This letter was received but not answered, nor was the premium paid. On the 7th of January Messrs. Lord wrote him again, mentioning their former letter and its contents, and that he had not been heard from, adding, "You will please send the note and add interest to the cash part of the payment up to the time it will reach here, at six per cent." This also was received and answered, refusing the request, but the letter miscarried.

On the 15th of May, Messrs. Lord received from him a letter, (dated the 6th, but inclosing a check for the cash part of the premium dated the 8th, and the premium note sent him in November previous, duly signed,) stating that in his last he informed them that times had been hard with him and that his mind was too sensitive to borrow money when he was in debt, but that a friend has, (now,) by accident, disabused his mind of these feelings, and insisted on furnishing the money, &c.

Lords wrote the same day (15th) to Bean declining to receive the payment without a physician's certificate that he was in good health on the 6th, and wrote again on the 28th of June, and finally on the 21st of July, returning the note and sending a certificate of deposit for the amount of the check, which, for safe keeping and to await an answer to theirs of the 15th of May, they had deposited for collection in bank. On the 13th of August the plaintiff's attorneys sent the inclosures in the last back to the agents, saying that Bean had died in May previous. This was the first they had heard of his death or of any sickness. From the preliminary proofs it appears he died on the 14th of May, (the day before his letter dated 6th, mailed the 8th, inclosing checks and note, reached its destination,) of a protracted consumption, which, at the time of his death, had confined him to his house about a month, and of which he must have been *in extremis* when his letter was written.

When plaintiff's evidence closed in chief, and again when the whole evidence was closed, the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no cause of action had been established. The Court denied the motion, and instructed a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants duly excepted. The General Term of the Court below affirmed the judgment.

The chief points urged on behalf of the appellant were that the granting of time to pay the premium, or reviving a policy forfeited for non-payment, did not come within the authority of the agent; and even if it did, yet his acts did not amount to such extension or revival.

On behalf of respondent, it was claimed that by the letter of Jan. 7 the Company waived the forfeiture already incurred, and consented that Mr. Bean pay the premium afterward with interest; and the extension of the time of payment not being limited, had not expired on the 6th of May, when he complied with its terms.

The acceptance by defendants' agents of the check, and its indorsement and deposit in the bank to their credit, as was usual with their collections, was an acceptance of payment by the Company, which binds them and estops them from insisting on their forfeiture.

Decision reserved.

Alvin C. Bradley for appellant; William G. Choate for respondent.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Singer and Clark, Appellants, vs. Polly Hunt, Administratrix, Respondent.—This cause was tried before Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at Special Term, on the 5th and 6th days of April, 1865, and is now presented to the Court on appeal from a judgment of the General Term of that Court affirming that rendered at Special Term, on findings of fact and conclusions of law set out in the case. The material facts established by the evidence are as follows:

On the 3d day of May, 1858, Walter Hunt, since deceased, and the appellants entered into a written agreement, to be found on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the case. By this it was in substance agreed that Hunt, who claimed to be the first inventor of a sewing machine, should give to the appellants the exclusive direction and control of said invention, and full power and authority to make application for letters patent therefor to the Patent Office or to Congress—Hunt to execute all the necessary papers for that purpose—the expenses of the application to be borne by the appellants. Hunt therein stipulated he had not executed any paper or made any contract, which would impair or injuriously affect the appellants' right to completely control the invention as stipulated.

The appellants were to pay him $100 per month from the 10th of May, 1858, to the 10th of May, 1860, and they also agreed, if an application should be made, and a patent obtained which could be sustained at law, that then Hunt should be paid $50,000, and that if the appellants should not make the application contemplated—or if made should withdraw it—then they should pay Hunt $10,000 within one year from and after the 10th day of September, 1860. The appellants also canceled all claims they had against Hunt, under a chattel mortgage executed by him.

The complaint averred that the appellants never made any application for a patent in pursuance of this agreement.

Defendants set up that the application was made and never withdrawn, as provided for in the contract, but that on the contrary the application was rejected on the same ground on which it had been refused in 1848, namely, that whatever right plaintiff may have had to a patent, he had abandoned it to the public.

The argument is still on.

E. W. Stoughton for appellants; C. W. Sanford for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 1.

Before Judge Clerke.

MANDAMUS AGAINST SURROGATE TUCKER.

On the application of Horatio F. Averill, counsel for the administrators of Joseph Black, deceased, Judge CLERKE yesterday granted an order to Surrogate Tucker to show cause at Special Term on the first Monday of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, why a peremptory mandamus should not issue against him forthwith to approve the bond on appeal from his decree made on the 12th of July last on the final accounting of Margaret Black and John Black, administrators of Joseph Black, deceased.

The following is the affidavit on which the order was granted:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Horatio F. Averill, of said City, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 12th day of July, 1869, Hon. Gedion J. Tucker, Surrogate of the County of New-York, made his certain decree, as such Surrogate, on the final accounting of Margaret Black, administratrix, and John Black, administrator, of the goods, chattles and audits of Joseph Black, deceased, which said decree was on said day duly filed in the office of said Surrogate, and that the same still remains on file in said Surrogate's office, and a copy thereof is hereto annexed, marked "Schedule A." That this deponent was the proctor and counsel for said administrators in preparing for and attending on said accounting, and in the further proceedings, hereinafter mentioned, relating thereto. That the said administrators felt themselves aggrieved by the said decree and desired to appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, and that the time to perfect such appeal will expire on the 12th day of October, 1869. That with a view of perfecting said appeal this deponent prepared a notice of appeal and also a bond on appeal from said decree, duly executed by the said administrators with two sureties; who are residents of and freeholders within this State, and on the 18th day of August, 1869, caused the said bond to be presented to the said Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, as aforesaid, for the purpose of obtaining his approval of the same; that as deponent is informed and believes, the said Surrogate on receiving said bond remarked to the person who presented the same to him that "if there be any objection to the bond he would not approve it, as there were no merits in the appeal," and after being requested to call again at a certain hour, the said bond was returned without any explanation, except an endorsement on said bond in the following words and figures: "This bond is not approved or received. Aug. 18 1869. G. J. T." And this deponent further says that on or about the 17th day of September, 1869, with a view of perfecting said appeal, he prepared and had duly executed another bond, differing in some repects from said first bond and personally presented the same to said Surrogate respectfully asking him to approve of the same; that deponent was requested to leave said bond and to call at 10 o'clock on the following morning for an answer; that deponent did so call and saw said Surrogate who stated that he had given the said bond to his clerk, J. B. Aitken, to examine; that he was then absent and deponent would have to wait until his return to the office; that deponent called again at a later hour and received the said bond from said Aitken indorsed as follows: "This bond not approved, G. J. T." Sept. 18, 1869. That deponent requested the said Aitken to inform deponent in what respect the said bond was objectionable and therefore not approved, but he declined to give deponent such information, and referred deponent to the Surrogate. That said Surrogate was absent from his office at the time, and, although deponent called again on the same day, did not find the Surrogate in. That on the following Monday, the 20th inst., deponent again called at said Surrogate's office at 10 o'clock A. M., and remained until 11 A. M. without being able to obtain an audience, and at said hour the Surrogate went to his Court-room, and deponent also went there and remained until all the business had been finished, and every person had left except the said Surrogate and his clerk and an officer, and then approached the said Surrogate, holding the said bond in deponent's hand, and spoke as follows, "Mr. Surrogate, will you have the goodness to state to me in what particular this bond is objectionable?" To which said Surrogate replied: "I will not state my objections. I am not disposed to encourage appeals, and I shall not state my objections unless the Supreme Court by *mandamus* compels me to do so."

Deponent further says that on or about the 24th day of September instant, with a view of perfecting said appeal and of removing any possible objection which he conceived the said Surrogate might have had to the former bonds presented for his approval, deponent prepared and caused to be duly executed another bond differing to some extent from both of the bonds hereinbefore referred to, and on said day personally presented the said new bond to said Surrogate, briefly pointing out the difference and requesting him to approve of the same; that deponent was requested to leave said bond and to call again at 2 o'clock P. M.; that deponent called at or about said hour, and was informed that the said Surrogate had left his office for the day; that on Monday morning, the 29th inst., deponent called at the Surrogate's Court room, and first saw the said Clerk, J. B. Aitkin, Esq., and inquired of him if the bond had been approved, to which he stated that it had not been indorsed, but that it would not be approved; that deponent thereupon addressed the Surrogate as follows: "Mr. Surrogate, I have called again in reference to the new bond given in the matter of the Black estate; have you examined the bond, and arrived at any conclusion?" To which said Surrogate replied as follows: "Yes, Sir, I have concluded not to approve it; that deponent then said: "If you will please state to me wherein this bond does not meet your approval, I will have it corrected or prepare a new one that will be free from every objection;" that in reply the Surrogate remarked as follows: "Can I be expected to facilitate persons in appealing from my decisions? Certainly not;" that the said Surrogate then spoke to the said Aitken to bring him the bond and he would mark it not approved; that said Aitken replied that the bond was at the office, and speaking to deponent, said he would hand the bond to deponent on returning to his office; that deponent in about an hour called upon said Aitken, requesting the said bond to be given to him, and after a brief search the said Aitken remarked that he was unable to find the said bond, and requested deponent to call again, which he did shortly after 2 o'clock P. M.; that said Aitken then stated he had found the said bond, but not until after the Surrogate had left the office for the day, and that as he had received it from the Surrogate he must return it to him, and declined to give the same to deponent.

Deponent further says that on application by letter, this morning, to the said Aitken, deponent has received back the said last named bond, bearing the following indorsement:

"This bond is not approved."

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

"SEPT. 25, 1869."

That a copy of said last mentioned bond is hereto annexed, marked "Schedule B."

And further deponent saith not.

HORATIO T. AVERILL.

Sworn this 30th day of September, 1869, before me.
ADOLPH LEVINGER,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE COMPTROLLER SOUGHT TO BE ENJOINED NOT TO PAY THE RECENT APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE SUPERVISORS.

Smith Ely, Jr., Supervisor, vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller.—This is an application for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller from paying appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors at their last special meeting, for the alleged reason that the meeting was secret, and the complainant, who is a member of the Board, was excluded. Supervisor Ely testifies that his agent made inquiries at the office of the Board at 2:30 o'clock and was told by the Clerk that no meeting would be held that day; but at 4 o'clock a quorum met and passed the annual tax levy of about $20,000,000 and a large number of appropriations, and adjourned without notifying the complainant of the meeting. The action is based upon the decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring the proceedings of the special meeting to be void when due notice was not given to all the members of the Board. The order is to show cause in eight days why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Southwick *vs.* Southwick; allowance of five per cent. granted.

Koony *vs.* Beyer; motion granted with $10 costs.

Lare *vs.* Mack; motion for reference granted.

Heppner *vs.* Heppner; alimony at the rate of $10 per week and counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Balch *vs.* Blane; sureties approved on justification.

Phillips *vs.* Billows; order granted.

Tallman *vs.* Cook; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Davidson *vs.* Bennett; see memoranda and papers with Clerk, at Special Term.

Cookley *vs.* Chamberlain; bill of exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge McCunn.

Mayer *vs.* Apfel; motion to discharge from arrest denied with costs.

Stales *vs.* Stales; motion for limited divorce granted; custody of child given to wife.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 1.

By Judge Barrett.

Roberts *vs.* Nolan; I find no order to show cause, notice of motion or other papers upon defendants' part, save some uncertified affidavits; no disposition can be made of the motion.

Jacobson *vs.* Morgan; the denial is bad; (18 How., 242; 14 Bart., 533;) motion granted.

Miller et al. *vs.* Robinson; motion denied with $10 costs, but without prejudice to a motion for a new trial upon a case, upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 1, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119	100 Hudson R.......s3	156
8,500 U.S. 6s, '81, C...	119½	250 do	158
13,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 62..	119½	100 Harlem	135
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64, ex int	115¼	300 Reading	93⅝
500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.c	119	1200 do	93¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	117¾	70 do	94½
40,000 do.........c	117⅞	50 Mich. Cen	122
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	108½	10 do	123
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117¾	600 L. S. & M. So....c	84¾
180,000 do	117⅞	1300 do	85
5,000 do.........b3	118	500 do	84⅞
20,000 do	117⅞	2200 do	84¾
2,000 U.S.5s.10-40 C...	109⅛	500 do	84½
1,500 do	109	2500 do	84⅝
10,000 do.........s15	109	800 do	84⅞
15,000 Tenn. St.6s,.x.c	60½	95 do	86½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n., b60	55½	40 do	87
85,000 do	53	25 do....bet. call	86
10,000 do.........b60	55	500 Cleve. & Pitts	95
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, new.	50½	200 do	94
5,000 N.C. St. 6s	50	100 Chi. & N. W....c	71¼
10,000 do	49¾	1800 do	71⅜
2,000 N. C. S. 6s, new.	43	250 do	71½
15,000 do	44	100 do.........s3	71¼
1,000 do.spec. tax.	46	80 do	72¼
6,000 do	44	1000 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	84½
10,000 do...bet. call	47	30 do	85½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¼	300 Chi. & R. I	109¼
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	62	500 do	109½
2,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds..	90	200 do.........c	109¼
3,000 La. 6s	67	100 do	109⅝
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L..	92	40 C., C. C. & Ind..	74½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	90	500 Mil. & St. P	68¾
1,000 Erie 5th M	77	200 do.........b30	70
5,000 Mich So. 2d M.	92	100 do	69
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	88	100 do	69¼
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..	99	300 do...bet. call.	69⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	90	200 do	69½
18,000 Col., C. & I. C.R 1st M..ex int.	77	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	81⅝
4,000 do	77¼	700 do.........c	81½
22,000 do	77⅛	400 do	81⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank.	117	400 Tol., W. & W	59⅝
46 Del. & Hud. Can..	120	500 do	60
100 do	121	1200 do	61
600 West. U. T	36½	200 do	59
100 do	36⅝	10 do	62
200 Quick. Min. Co	12	368 Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar	83½
100 do	12½	100 do	83¾
100 Mariposa Min	9	100 do	83⅞
100 Pacific Mail	63½	200 do	84
25 do	64½	100 do	84½
100 Adams Ex.......c	52	100 do	84¼
100 do	52½	100 Alt. & T. H	30
100 Wells-Far. Ex	18	1200 Ohio & Miss	27⅜
100 do	17⅞	100 do	27¾
300 U. S. Ex	50½	200 Del., L. & W	110
10,000 Amer. Gold	130½	100 Chic. & Alton	146
100 N. Y. Cen	173	50 N. J. Cen. R	102
200 do.........c	173	300 do	100½
200 Erie	33⅞	10 do	100
500 do	34	300 H. & St. Jos	110
200 Erie Pf	58	100 do	110½
		200 H. & St. J. R. Pf	111
		8 N. Y. & N. H	128

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81, C...	119⅝	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.	119⅜
500 do	119½	500 do.........c	119⅛
2,000 do	119⅝	25,000 do	119⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	120	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68..	118⅛
500 do	119⅛	17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..	117⅞
4,000 do	120	98,500 do	118
600 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	117	25,000 do.........b3	118
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	119¼	1,500 do.........c	117⅞
47,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¾	15,000 do	118⅛
10,000 do.........b3	117⅞	2,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 R..	108⅛
2,000 do	117⅞	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	109⅛
		25,000 do	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, xc	60	50 Mich. Cen. R	122
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, new.	52¼	400 Lake S. & M. S	84⅛
70,000 do.........b60	55¼	2000 do	83⅞
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	50	1000 do	83⅞
25,000 N. Car. 6s., n...	45½	250 do.........b30	85
15,000 do..spec. tax	48	50 do	85⅛
10,000 do	47½	80 do	86
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	85½	80 do	85
100 Canton Co	53	200 Clev. & Pitts	91½
100 do	52½	300 Chi. & N. W	70¾
100 West. U. Tel	36½	200 do	70⅞
100 do	36¼	400 do	70⅞
300 do	36	50 do	71
100 Mar. Pf.........b30	17	100 do. b30 bet. cl	71⅞
400 do	16½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	83⅞
100 Pacific Mail	63½	30 do	85
500 do	63¼	900 Chi. & R. I	108⅞
15 do	65	20 do	109⅛
10,000 Amer. Gold	130½	5 do	110
10 Adams Exp	53	500 Mil. & St. Paul	69
50 Wells-Fargo Ex	18½	100 do	68⅞
550 Am. M. U. Ex	31	150 Mil. & St. P. Pf	81
100 do	30¾	300 N. J. Cen	100
100 do.........c	30½	300 P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd	84
100 U. S. Ex	52		
100 N.Y.Cen. R	172¾	60 do	85
300 do	173	200 D., L. & W. R	110
50 do	175½	200 Ohio & Miss	27⅜
60 do	176	1000 do	27⅛
100 do.........b3	174	40 Chic. & Alt. R	144
200 Erie	34½	100 do	143
100 do.........c	34⅛	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf	144
100 Hudson R	161⅛	100 H. & St. J. R	110½
50 do	162	100 C., C. & I. C. R	28⅛
400 Harlem R	135	100 do	28⅛
200 Reading.........c	93⅛	200 do	28
500 do	93⅛	100 T., W. & W	59⅛
30 do	93	20 C. C., Cin. & Ind.	73⅛
100 do	93⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa Pf	17	$65,000 Amer'n Gold..	130⅛
100 do.........s3	16¼	50,000 do	130¼
100 Quicksilver	12½	100 Rock Island	108⅞
200 Pacific Mail	64	100 do	108⅞
200 Reading	93½	300 Erie	34
200 do	93⅛	200 do.........c	34
100 L. S. & M. S	84	200 Mil. & St. Paul	69⅛
100 do	84⅛	100 do.........b3	69⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts	94	200 Fort Wayne	84⅛
600 do	94½	100 do	84⅛
200 Chi. & N. W	70⅛		

FRIDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The Public Debt continues to decrease. The 1st of October Schedule shows that the reduction, by purchase, of the Gold-bearing Funded Stocks of the United States amounts to $13,418,726. The changes in the Currency items of the Schedule since the 1st of September, and in the Gold and Currency balances in the Treasury, are $5,951,297; thus making the net reduction of all debt $7,467,429, as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCT. 1.

	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Five-twenties	$1,602,669,400	$1,602,669,300
In Sinking Fund	37,331,895	50,751,121
Outstanding	$1,565,337,505	$1,551,918,779
Six ₱ cents, 1881	283,667,600	283,667,600
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Old Five ₱ cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Funded	$2,070,594,405	$2,057,175,679
Three ₱ cent. Certificates	$50,780,000	$50,545,000
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Greenback Circulation	356,114,913	356,114,653
Gold Notes	23,647,580	24,412,720
Fractional Currency	30,711,800	33,001,299
Overdue demands	4,648,486	4,522,697
Interest accrued, all debt	38,814,790	44,076,697
Total	$518,717,569	$526,673,066
Less Cash in Treasury	113,359,474	115,363,603
Balance Unfunded	$405,358,095	$411,309,463
Total debt	$2,475,952,500	$2,468,485,142

We note with pleasure a further improvement in Wall-street affairs. The change is, perhaps, more important in the removal of obstructions to business on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room, by the private settlements of last night and to-day growing out of last Friday's Gold speculation, than in the recovery in prices. The conditions of settlement in the main have been wholly arbitrary and one-sided, and most rascally in their details, owing to the fulminations of the Courts yesterday and the night before enjoining all regular or legal adjustment of differences. But they were the best that could be had with a set of plunderers intrenched behind a judicial barricade, improvised for the purpose, and there is some sense of relief experienced that the outstanding contracts in Gold are being rapidly reduced, or, to speak more properly, removed from the current business of the Street. It is hoped that in the course of a few days more the suspense on this subject, so far as it interferes with the restoration of general confidence, will be at an end.

The Treasury sales of Gold, $1,000,000, averaged a fraction over 130 ₱ cent. at noon-to-day. There was only a single sale of record at the Stock Exchange, $10,000 at 130½. In the Gold Room the sales were on a moderate scale, and closed 130½ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is now reasonably easy on the Street, and as Exchange on London shows some inclination to rise, we look for no important fluctuations from 130 ₱ cent. until the next Treasury sale on Tuesday of next week. The Customs demand to-day amounted to $522,000. This demand for September, at New-York, and the Customs receipts into the Treasury were offered to the extent of about $2,000,000 by the flurry and attempted *corner* in the Gold market through the third and fourth weeks. The Importers who had Duties to pay in were not willing to be victimized by the forced rise in Gold, and were not, beyond some partial sums which they had to buy rather than send their Goods to the Bonded Warehouse. Money came into employment on the Stock Exchange from outside buyers of Stocks quite freely, and the Brokers made up their wants at from 7 ₱ cent. Currency to 7 ₱ cent. Gold interest with reasonable comfort. Some time engagements on Stocks yesterday and the day before were said to have been made at a pretty round cost for Money, but the recovery in prices on the same, as well as other Stocks since has amply justified the temporary sacrifice.

The contradictory reports of the affairs of Messrs. LOCKWOOD were a partial drawback to the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange. The purchases of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern were very large at and before the early Board, at from 83½ to 85 ₱ cent., but later in the day came a report from some of the Western Directors of the Road, who arrived in town last night, and had an informal meeting to-day, that the house of LOCKWOOD & Co., the senior member of which is Treasurer and Banker for the Company, is heavily indebted, immediately and prospectively, to the Road, without other than personal security, and that a loss variously estimated at $700,000 to $1,000,000 is apprehended on final liquidation. This sum, although seemingly large, would not, we apprehend, be interposed to the resumption of the house if their affairs were otherwise in a situation to call for no further advances by their friends. Taking the estate in its worst probable condition, the loss to the Railway Company cannot exceed 3 ₱ cent. upon its capital of $35,000,000. The coupons due to-day on the Bonds of the Company were paid at the Bank of New-York, under direction of and by means furnished to Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, a City Director, who has not, however, consented to take the Treasuryship, as rumored last night. Nor has Mr. VANDERBILT taken part in the affairs of the Company. The recent consolidation and other negotiations of the Road were outside of his advice. He has been at the Bank of New-York, in Wall-street, for a day or two past, but not on the affairs of the Lake Shore Company, with which he has no present connection. Nor has he, as reported, been a heavy borrower of Money on his own account. His large interests in New-York Central, Hudson and Harlem are already provided for, but he may have interposed his credit to the extent of two or three millions for the protection of other parties, his friends, suddenly involved in the panic of Wednesday. The public may rest assured that *he* is not disturbed by the present trial, and when the Stock Market is restored to its normal condition, the so-called Vanderbilt Roads will be more general favorites than ever.

The market for the Public Funds was nearly one ₱ cent. firmer than yesterday, owing chiefly to a renewed outside investment demand for small sums, which is now

felt at the counters of the great dealers. The Southern States Bonds were also better for the North Carolinas and Tennessees, with less pressure to sell. The Railways opened firm, and before 12 o'clock became quite buoyant at a general further rise in prices of 3 to 5 ₽ cent., and in some cases, where the depression day before yesterday was sudden and large, 6@8 ₽ cent. The extreme figures were not supported to the close of the day, owing to contradictory rumors in regard to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CO. and the Lake Shore Company. At 6 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Exchange on London, standard names, left off from 108¼@108½:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	119¾	120
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¼	118
American Gold Coin	129⅝	130¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	51	52½
Virginia Bonds, old	54	55
Missouri Bonds	85¼	86
North Carolina Bonds, new	41	45½
New-York Central	165½	172¾
Reading Railway	92½	93¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108
Northwest Common	68½	69¾
Northwest Preferred	82¾	83½
Pacific Mail Company	61¾	62¼
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	80
St. Paul Common	66	68¾
Hudson River	151	160
Lake Shore	81¼	82
Erie	32¼	34
Ohio and Mississippi	27	27⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	117⅜
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	120	5-20 coup., 1867	118
5-20 registered, 1862	115¾	5-20 coup., 1868	117¾
5-20 coup., 1862	120	10-40 registered	108
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅝	6s Currency	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ind. 5 ₽ cent	98¾	N. Carolina 6s Sp. Tax	46
Michigan 6 ₽ cent	97	Missouri 6s	85¼
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60¼	Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. I	89
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	52¼	Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	62
Virginia 6s, n. b.	50	California 7s	127
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108
Georgia 7s, n. b.	89	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108
North Carolina 6s	50	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	100
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	45	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90	D., L. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	90	D., L. & W. 2d M.	90
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	84	Gal. & Chi. ex.	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	83⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
H. B. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
Mich. S. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	91⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.	95⅛
M.S.&N.I.S.F., 7 ₽ c.	98⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '70	117	D. & M. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H., 1st M.	92⅛	M.&St.P.1st M. 7 3-10.	85
A. & T. H., 2d M., pr.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	89⅛
C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. P. I & M.d.	85⅛
Con. 7 ₽ c. con.	87½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	77⅛
H. & St. J. Land Gr.	106	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M.	67
H. & St. J. con.	100	Central Pacific Bds.	92⅛
Lack. & Wes. Bonds.	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Market	124
North River	95	Nassau	106
Tradesmen's	150	Shoe and Leather	140
Seventh Ward	114	Corn Exchange	130
State of New-York	111	Commonwealth	110
Ocean	97	Importers' & Trad'rs'	140
American Exchange	116⅛	Central National	109
Bank of the Republic	120	Fourth National	101
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	114
Irving	113	Oriental	150
Metropolitan	140	Gold Exchange	95

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—OCT. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	98
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	120	
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55⅝
Reading	93¼	93⅜
Lehigh Valley		55½
Catawassa Preferred	36½	36⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central		49
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan		

AWARDS OF $1,000,000 GOLD, OCT. 1.

Marx & Co.		Hoyt Bros.	
$200,000	130.01⅛	$10,000	130.00
Walker & Bulkley.		10,000	129.75
10,000	130.17	J. De Rivera & Co.	
5,000	130.03	10,000	130.00
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.		J. R. Plumb Bros.	
10,000	130.11	5,000	130.15
100,000	130.10	Boonen, Graves & Co.	
75,000	130.12½	20,000	130.00
Frank & Gans.		H. K. Thurber & Co.	
160,000	130.00	5,000	130.00
50,000	129.75	H. F. Verhaven & Co.	
J. B. Sommerfield & Co.		25,000	129.75
10,000	130.03	Kennedy & Co.	
Trevor & Colgate.		25,000	129.75
75,000	130.00	Robinson, Cox & Co.	
160,000	129.62½	10,000	129.75
J. A. Garland.		Newman & Solomon.	
10,000	130.00	9,000	129.64
S. Thompson's Nephew.		M. & H. Clarkson.	
10,000	130.00	30,000	129.55
Ed. Street & Co.		Benkard & Hutton.	
10,000	130.00	25,000	125.60
5,000	129.75	3,000	129.55
Total	$1,000,000		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,364,391 84
Gold receipts	1,780,326 00
Gold payments	1,126,084 55
Gold balance	82,752,924 88
Currency receipts	2,659,570 27
Currency payments	305,438 38
Currency balance	5,845,464 03
General balance	92,459,669 36

Included in Gold receipts are Customs, $522,000; in the Currency receipts, $1,000,000 greenbacks from Washington.

The State Treasurer of Michigan has notified the redemption of certain Bonds of the State at the Mercantile National Bank of this City, on the 1st of January next; the numbers being advertised on another page of this paper.

The Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise for $50,000 of the Bonds to be redeemed at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-street, Oct. 12. See advertisement.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,680,538; amount marketed, $1,524,570.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In dispassionately observing the "ups and downs" of Wall-street during the past few weeks, I have been led to reflect, not only upon financial problems generally, but more particularly in reference to the governmental position and its relations to passing financial complications.

It is said, and I believe truly, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and it is therefore every thoughtful man's duty to seek that precious ounce.

Would it not be well, then, I would ask, for the Government of the United States to not only "coin money," but also to "regulate the value thereof," in order that the busy millions of this highly productive and prosperous Republic may form some idea of their material position from year to year?

This, it appears to me, can easily be done by simply legalizing actual transactions in the standard of all values—namely, gold—and rendering it a criminal offence to either buy or sell it for future delivery. At the same time would it not be well to offer Government gold, of which there is now over $108,000,000 in the Treasury, at a fixed price, say 130 or 135, until it began to accumulate unduly, when the rate might be reduced one ₽ cent., and so on until specie payments were finally reached. It would be necessary, of course, to exact payment on delivery for all such sales, and that, also, in legal-tender notes. Some such arrangement as this, coupled with the regular purchase of Government bonds as fast as the accumulation in Government coffers warranted it, would, it appears to me, prevent desperate and unprincipled gamblers from regulating the prices of all commodities for the entire country, and the bringing about periodically most serious and almost universally disastrous revulsions. W. H. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Entire issue only $194,000. For sale at 92½ and interest, by SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ HOLDERS OF PACIFIC MAIL STOCK who desire a change of management at the next annual election, will please register themselves as stockholders, and at an early day send their proxies to C. K. GARRISON, Esq., No. 5 Bowling-green, or to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost (with equipment) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $53,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,364,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise and income, to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON THE State of North Carolina Special Tax Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st. D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	6	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,757
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Pork, bbls	68
Copper, bbls	14	Cutmeats, pkgs	129
Cotton, bales	2,321	Lard, pkgs	90
Dried Fruit, pkgs	518	Stearine, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	661	Butter, pkgs	3,410
Flour, bbls	7,296	Cheese, pkgs	21,071
Wheat, bushels	40,721	Tallow, pkgs	370
Corn, bushels	17,040	Starch, pkgs	430
Oats, bushels	24,410	Tobacco, hhds	208
Flaxseed, bushels	360	Tobacco, bxs and cs	518
Beans, bushels	15	Whisky, bbls	483
Hops, bales	246	Wool, bales	44
Leather, sides	2,500	Oil Cake, pkgs	200
Resin, bbls	92	B. E. Peas, bags	129

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Jylland*, for Penarth Roads—14,305 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Minna*, for Stettin—94,931 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Eureka*, for Havre—1,700 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Graham's Polly*, for Glasgow—27,177 bushels Wheat, 2,260 bbls. Flour, 220 bbls. Resin, 2,000 Staves.

By the bark *Eliza White*, for Gibraltar—296 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Tobacco, 193 kegs Tobacco, 1,000 cases Petroleum, 1 hhd. Tallow, 13,000 Staves.

By the ship *Importer*, for Antwerp—10,043 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (467,753⅛ gallons.)

ASHES—Have been inactive at unchanged prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been lightly dealt in at from 40c. @43c. for Yellow ₽ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry for seasonable work at full prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 pair.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate demand, including Common Hard at $4 25@$8 75, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Rule dull but steady. Adamantine, light weights, 21c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 48c.; Patent Sperm, 58c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been more in request on the basis of $2 for Rosendale, ₽ bbl.

COAL—Has been very moderately inquired for, including Gas Cannel at $14@$14 50; and Newcastle Gas at including Liverpool House Cannel, at $17@$17 50; Liverpool $10 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $8@$9 50 ₽ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Of Guayaquil 150 bags have been disposed of at equal to 10c. gold, ₽ lb., in bond.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request at steady prices; 668 bags by the *Merrimac* were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been quite moderate from all sources at about previous quotations. Since our last, 1,966 bales have been sold, (of which 289 bales were to arrive) including 1,195 bales to spinners, 568 bales to shippers, 118 bales to speculators, and 85 bales in transit. Also 1,000 bales for forward delivery, including 50 bales even running Middlings, to Oct. 15, at 26½c.; 150 bales averaging Low Middling for October, November and December at 25¾c.; 200 bales do., for October, on private terms; 200 bales basis of Low Middling, to Oct. 12, at 26½c.; 300 bales do., October, at 25¾c.@26c.; and 100 bales do., December, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	25	25⅛
Good Ordinary	25⅛	25⅜	26	26⅛
Low Middling	26⅜	27	27⅛	27⅛
Middling	27⅛	27⅜	28	28⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,167
Receipts last week	13,896
Receipts preceding week	7,851
Receipts since Sept. 1	42,881
Receipts since Jan. 1	408,506
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,888
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	14,993
Exports since Jan. 1	200,792
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	5,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	144,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,260,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	1,522,988
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	18,700
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	87,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,600
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,600,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season, thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Ex. G. B.	Ex. Cont.
New-Orleans	19,385	37,755	65	1,232
Mobile	8,130	14,220	....	....
Galveston	3,082	4,230	....	....
Savannah	11,992	15,175	....	....
Charleston	6,570	4,990	....	....
New-York	3,142	5,284	7,019	1,147
Boston	2,327	5,000	350	....
Total this week	54,628	86,654	7,434	2,379
Previously reported	89,285	....	5,184	3,721
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	143,913	86,654	12,618	6,100
Same time last year	99,316	75,663	15,741	3,851

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	$442,000	$424,180
Afloat from India	244,000	414,000
Afloat from America	8,000	6,000
Stock in London	37,610	55,666
Afloat for London	140,000	161,000
Stock in Havre	63,900	50,129
Afloat for Havre	71,807	74,143
Stock in Bremen	4,178	3,871
Afloat for Bremen	301	3,565
Stock in United States ports	86,654	75,663
Stock in the interior towns	9,022	6,775
Total	$1,107,471	$1,285,012
Deficiency in visible supply	$177,540	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 48,000 bales; same time 1868, 115,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now, 12⅝d.; then, 10½d.

Stock in the Interior Towns Sept. 24.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	1,773	558
Columbus, Ga.	1,947	1,532
Macon, Ga.	2,486	2,131
Montgomery, Ala.	2,202	2,128
Memphis, Tenn.	593	370
Nashville, Tenn.	21	56
Total	9,022	6,775

DRY GOODS—The general market has been active since our last, and desirable fabrics have been quoted generally firm in price, on quite moderate offerings for the season. The auction sales show a slight improvement in the bidding, with more disposition on the part of purchasers to buy at the going rates.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in light request at irregular prices.

EARTHENWARE—A fair inquiry has been noted for the principal kinds at uniform prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quite dull at 82½c.@90c. for Live Geese, ₽ lb.

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry for the leading articles at well-supported prices, including Dry Cod at $7@$7 75 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $11 50@$14 75; No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₽ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 48c.@50c. for Scale, and 37c.@38c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely at a further slight reduction in prices, leading to a moderately active trade, chiefly in the lower grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6; very inferior to good Extra State at $6@$6 35; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$6 75; and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₽ bbl. Of the sales, 5,250 bbls. were for export, including Extra State at $6@$6 10, and Extra Western at $6 10@$6 50 ₽ bushel. The market closed heavily for most descriptions. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 85@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 7 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 675 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 90@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy at $6 50@$9 for Extra ₽ 196 lbs.; sales of 225 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 25@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is in more demand at $5@$5 75 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15 for Southern, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 850 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in light request, yet quoted steady.

FRUIT—There has been more movement in this line at rather stronger prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 40 ₽ box; Currants at 11c.@12c.; Almonds, 13c.@27½c.; Figs, 13c.@16c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 14c.@14½c., ₽ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more liberal supply and lower in price, leading to an active business, especially in Red and Amber Western, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 228,700 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber Western, soft to very choice, at $1 38@$1 48, chiefly at $1 43@$1 44 for sound Red, and $1 45@$1 46 (the closing quotations) for sound Amber; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 47½@$1 62½; No. 2 Spring, very ordinary to fair, at $1 35@$1 40; New No. 3 Spring at $1 20; White State at $1 60; Amber State at $1 46; White Southern at $1 60; Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 50 ₽ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, closing heavily and irregularly as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 89c.@99c. for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1@$1 05 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 10 for White and $1 06@$1 06½ for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at from $1 15@$1 20 ₽ bushel; small lots changed hands within the range. Barley has been held firmly but has been inactive. Barley Malt has been in more request, and has been quite strong in price. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels at $1 70 for Canada, and $1 45@$1 60 for State and Western, ₽ bushel. Oats have been rather more freely dealt in, opening firmly, but closing decidedly lower, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported of 76,500 bushels at 60c.@65c. for inferior Black to very choice White, Jersey, Southern, Western and State, closing at about 63½c. for the best, ₽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,260 bbls. Flour and 27,177 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 14,305 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 6 loads of Lumber and 1 load of Corn.

List of boats which passed Fultonville, during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 30, 1869:

Lumber—Anna, Rome; George A. Gibbs, Rome; Wm. Anderson, Lyons Falls; Frank, Lyons Falls; Jim Jamison, Buffalo; Emma Guy, Buffalo.

Corn—S. A. Waterman, Buffalo."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue dull at 16½c.@17½c. for Bags, and 23c.@23½c. for Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in at 60c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 05 for local use ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited request at 55c.@$1 05 for Short and Long ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been partially neglected; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $260@$300 for dressed, ₽ ton; Jute at 4½c.@6c., gold, ₽ lb.; Manila, 13¾c.@14c., gold; Sisal, 11c.@11½c. gold, ₽ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been light; prices have been maintained. Sales 3,066 Buenos Ayres at 21½c.@22c., and 3,000 Central American at 16c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb.

HOPS—Have been in more request, including New-York State, New, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, New, 12c.@17c.; Ohio, New, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₽ lb. Receipts, 246 bales; exports, none. Of the week's business Mr. EMMET WELLS writes thus: "There has been more inquiry for new Hops this week, and with liberal receipts, buyers have been able to supply their wants without paying advanced rates. The extensive transactions in old Hops, noticed in our last report, were brought to a sudden termini, early in the week, by an advance in freights, said advance being the result of heavy freight engagements in cotton. The rate now charged for hops is 1d., sterling, ₽ lb., equal to nearly 3c., United States currency. The unsettled state of the gold market and low rate of exchange has also impeded the shipping movement, and, until a more favorable change takes place, exporting cannot be resumed to any great extent. Our London letter of this week fully explains the cause of the great flurry and heavy transactions in 1868s in our market, as noticed in last circular. The English Hop plantations were visited by a severe gale just before picking time, which lasted nearly three days, rooting up poles and destroying the crop to the extent of one or two cwts. per acre, resulting in an advance in prices in the London market of over £1 ₽ cwt. We were shown a small consignment of 25 bales Wisconsin Hops received this week by S. UHLMANN & CO., Hop merchants of this City. The quality is simply superb, and surpasses anything which has yet come under our notice this season. This lot has not been offered upon our market, but is to be shipped to London per next steamer. Samples of new Michigans are just arriving; the quality appears much better than that of last season. Receipts of the week, 1,695 bales; total receipts of the season, 4,092 bales; export clearances last week, 2,160 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 7,020 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date of Sept. 18: "Since our last respects, we have to report an important change in our market, occasioned by the extensive damage done to our plantations by the recent severe gales. Poles are broken and blown down, and many of the districts have become literally strewn with the scattered Hops. The loss, both in quality and quantity, is variously estimated at £12,000 to £15,000, old duty. The event has necessarily caused much excitement in our borough, and a rise of 25s. ₽ cwt. has resulted so far. We have no change to report of the Continental grounds. Bavaria and Bohemia will grow—the former about one-half and the latter one-third of a crop. Belgium, like ourselves, has been visited with heavy gales, and much injury has consequently resulted to the crop."

LATHS—Have been in fair request at $3 for Eastern, ₽ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in slack demand, yet quoted steady, thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₽ lb. Receipts to-day, 2,500 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 65 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

LUMBER—A moderate trade has been reported in all descriptions at unchanged quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately dealt in at a shade lower prices; 300,000 lbs. changed hands at 21½c.@22c. ₽ lb. Iron has been steady, but without activity; sales, 50 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig at $38; and 300 tons old Rails on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc have been very sparingly sought after within our former range: Ingot Copper at 21½c.@22c. ₽ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$41; No. 2 do., $38@$38 50; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $37 50@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$87 50 ₽ ton. Pig Lead, $6 32½@$6 87½, in gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 32½@$6 37½, in gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $9@$12 ₽ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32⅛c.@32½c., in gold, ₽ lb.; Banca Tin, 38c.@39c., in gold, ₽ lb.; English, 31¼c.@32c., in gold, ₽ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$6 25, in gold, ₽ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has shown more activity to-day, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 368 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 58c.; also, by auction, 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 64c.@75c., and 60 hhds. Demerara at 59½c.@60½c. ₽ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@62c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₽ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₽ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₽ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refin'g grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	48c.@54c.
Cuba, Muscovado, gro'ry grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	55c.@62c.
Porto Rico, ₽ gallon	—@—	53c.@75c.
English Islands, ₽ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₽ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1868.	1869.
Clayed Cuba, hhds.	4,701	2,551
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	9,067	4,651
Porto Rico, hhds.	3,631	3,888
English Island, hhds.	1,216	2,031
St. Croix, hhds.	....	143
Grand total, hhds.	18,315	13,264

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet at about former prices; sales, 300 bbls. Strained at $2 28, and 250 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45@$2 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 92 bbls.; exports, 220 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet at unaltered rates. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, but held with increasing confidence on light offerings; sales, 120 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 43½c.@44c. for merchantable lots, ₽ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c., chiefly at 44c. for merchantable, ₽ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin at $2 25@$9 25 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $3 12½@$4; Pitch at $2 45@$2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 05 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92@$1 93; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 50@$1 52½ ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather more sought after, and has been held with more firmness at 16½c.@17c. for bulk, and 22½c.@23c. in barrels ₽ gallon, but no important dealings have been reported here. At Philadelphia, 500 barrels Crude sold at 22c., shipping order, ₽ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, there were some movements in Crude, in bulk, at 14 7-16c.@14½c. for prompt delivery, and 14⅝c.@14½c. seller all the year, ₽ gallon. No receipts of Crude were made public here; at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week 3,970 bbls. Refined Oil has been quoted much firmer, but has been without remarkable activity. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for October, various deliveries, within the month, at 32⅛c.@32½c.; and equal to 100 bbls., in bulk, at 26c. ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31⅛c.; and 500 bbls. do., last half of October, at 32⅛c. ₽ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, a stronger market was noted, with sales of Refined at 30⅛c.@31c. for prompt delivery; 31⅛c., seller thirty days; 32⅛c. for October, ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,757 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 300 bbls., making the arrivals there for the week 15,900 bbls. The export clearances hence were a cargo of 10,043 bbls., or 467,753⅛ gallons, by the ship *Importer*, for Antwerp; and 94,931 gallons for Stettin; also 1,000 cases for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive at 36½c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 10c.@10½c. in bbls., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ₽ gallon. There were 1,700 bbls. cleared for Havre. A further sale of 500 empty barrels for Refined was made at $2 40 each. Empty barrels for Crude were quoted at about $2 ₽ bbl. The Titusville *Herald* of Sept. 30 emphasizes the fact that "New-York is fast acquiring a monopoly of the export trade in Petroleum. The foreign shipments from that port since January amount to about 45,000,000 gallons, as compared with 37,000,000 for the same period last year. Philadelphia, the next important shipping point for this article, shows but 18,325,000, against 24,325,000 the previous year. By this showing New-York gains 8,000,000 and Philadelphia loses 6,000,000 gallons. Boston shipped about the same number of gallons as in 1868, and Baltimore exported only 877,668 gallons, against 1,741,455 gallons the previous year. The total number of gallons exported from the United States since 1st of January last was 64,819,200, and for the same time in 1868 was 64,987,254—showing a slight decrease."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after since our last, but the advanced prices claimed have checked business, and the market closed heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$31 75, closing at about $31 50 for round lots of Western Mess; $33 for City Mess; $35 50@$36 for Clear; $29 25@$30 25 for Prime Mess, and $26 75@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Stock, 24,378 bbls. Cut Meats rule dull but steady. Sales have been reported of 125 pkgs. at 14⅜c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@23c. for Bagged Hams ₽ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet; sales equal to 90 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17½c. ₽ lb. Lard has been quoted steadier, but has been without activity; sales have been reported since our last of 3?0 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@19½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c. for City, and 18c.@18½c. for Good to Prime Steam ₽ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 170 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at former nominal prices. Stock of Beef, 16,459 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams are more active at from $18@$26 ₽ bbl.; sales 300 bbls., in lots. Butter has been firm, but quiet, including State, common to very good, 24c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 18c.@33c. ₽ lb. The receipts to-day were 3,410 packages. Cheese is in slack demand at from 7c.@16½c., as the extreme, ₽ lb.; the receipts of the day were 21,071 boxes.

RICE—Has been in limited demand but firm, including Carolina at $9 50@$9 75 for New, and $8@$9 for Old, and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 75 ₽ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & CO. make the stock in first hands to-day 211 tcs. Caroline and 13,580 bags Rangoon.

SALT—A more satisfactory trade has been reported in the principal kinds, on the basis of our quotations: Turk's Island at 46c.; Cadiz, 44c.@45c. ₽ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$3 by the invoice, ₽ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c. ₽ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 45@$3 55; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 65; Higgins' do., $3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 45@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 70@$1 75, ₽ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive at our quotations: Clover, 12¾c.@14c. ₽ lb.; rough Flax, $2 40@$2 50; Timothy, $4 37½@$4 75, currency; and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½, gold, ₽ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in light demand at about previous figures, including Honduras Deer, 40c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 45c., gold, ₽ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₽ lb.

SPICES—Have been in rather more demand and held with increasing firmness, including Mace at $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request and a trifle lower. Sales 595 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 12c.@12⅞c., chiefly good Refining of Cuba at 12c.; and 175 boxes Havana on private terms, ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been depressed and lower on a restricted business, ranging 14¾c.@16¾c. ₽ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their quotations for Refined ¼c. ₽ lb., and now quote thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16¾c.; White Sugar, A, 15¾c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 15⅜c., cash, ₽ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, hhds.	52,465	77,638
Porto Rico, hhds.	13,621	18,559
English Islands, hhds.	1,162	1,484
Martinique, hhds.	305	1,088
St. Croix, hhds.	1,166	285
Total hhds.	68,719	99,054
Total boxes	36,344	119,269
Total bags	86,784	95,667

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been less active and without buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅞c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c.; and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been attracting rather more attention at full rates, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very slow of sale since our last, yet has been quoted steady. Sales 87 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@12c.; 78 cases Connecticut Seconds and Fillers and 80 cases State on private terms, and 100 bales Havana at 92c.@$1 10 ₽ lb. Of the movements in Kentucky during September Messrs. RADER & SON write thus: "In the fore part of last month the demand for Kentucky Tobacco was steady and active at previously ruling prices, but toward the middle the advices about the crops came in so strongly unfavorable that, coupled with the fact that the stock of the lower grades, for which the demand was the strongest throughout the season, was nearly exhausted, prices for those sorts advanced from 1c. to 1½c. ₽ lb.; and on Leaf from ½c. to 1c. ₽ lb. On the former, the advance has been carried where the needs of buyers compelled them to act; but for want of suitable stocks and the high prices, the inquiry for them has almost ceased, and more attention paid to Leaf, which holders seem more disposed to realize; and in most instances at the old prices. It is a most significant fact, that out of a crop of which close to 100,000 hhds. were received at the coast, containing no less than sixty-five ₽ cent. of low grades, they should nearly all go into consumption, without any stock of consequence anywhere. The sales of the month reach about 7,000 hhds., of which jobbers and manufacturers took nearly one-half. The late financial troubles have brought transactions in this branch also to a stand-still. The weather has up to this week been favorable for the improvement of the crops. For the last three days it has turned cold, and reports of frost from some sections. It is not believed, however, that so far, much if any damage has been done. Still, we require at least ten or fifteen days' mild weather to secure the balance of the crops. We quote: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. And of Spanish Tobacco, thus: *Havana Tobacco*—There has been a good inquiry throughout the month, principally for old crop, at firm and in some instances at enhanced prices, and although several lots of new crop were offered at lower figures, the preference is still given to the old. The latter part of the month closed on a quiet market, the unsettled premium for gold almost precluding any stable quotations. Several parcels of new crop were taken for shipping from 27c. to 35c. ₽ lb., gold, in bond. The sales reach near 3,000 bales—3,600 were transhipped. *Yara Tobacco*—Some 450 bales were disposed of at from 80c. to 85c. for average lots; 350 bales I cuts from second hands, were taken at 75c.@80c., duty paid. The decreasing stock of this sort, together with the fact, that little or none is to be expected, will no doubt enhance prices. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average, 87½c.@92½c. And of manufactured, thus: "The business in this article has been mostly confined to the jobbing trade which has been active during the month, the demand running chiefly on bright goods, prices for which are firm, but unchanged. Black work has been but little inquired for. For export there is hardly any demand. We quote: Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond." Of the dealings in Seedleaf, in September, Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON write thus: The trade has had all reasons to be satisfied with the transactions of last month. The sales have been 4,700 cases, distributed as follows: Old crop Connecticut, 200 cases; old crop State, 200 cases; old crop Pennsylvania, 400 cases; new crop Connecticut, 2,000 cases; new crop State, 1,000 cases; new crop Pennsylvania, 600 cases; new crop Ohio, 300 cases; total, 4,700 cases. These transactions have mostly all been for direct home consumption, but very few parcels having been taken for export, and as for that trade, we look forward to a speedy partial revival of the same, at least for an active demand for medium Wrappers. For fine selections of Connecticut Wrappers extreme figures have readily been paid, but ordinary running lots are saleable only at moderate prices. The new crop will be fully 80,000 cases. As to its present appearance, we have favorable reports from Connecticut and Massachusetts. From Ohio we learn that it will partly resemble the crop of 1867, and in those sections which have yet had late and continuous showers, it will be nearly like that of last year. Pennsylvania will have a large and mixed crop. So will New-York, but of the appearance of that of the latter State, we are without information. As all will depend upon the curing of the Tobacco, it is as yet far too early to speak of its quality. We quote: Old Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 18c.@40c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 1867 crop, 40c.@75c.; Connecticut Fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 11c.@13c.; New-York Wrappers, 1867 crop, 25c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 1867 crop, 14c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 20c.@35c.; New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fillers, 1865 and 1866, 10c.@11c.; *New Crop*—Connecticut Wrappers, Good to Prime, 50c.@75c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Medium, 35c.@45c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Ordinary, 28c.@32c.; Connecticut Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Connecticut Fillers, 12c.@16c. New-York running lots, 18c.@25c.; New-York Wrappers, 28c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Pennsylvania Binders and Common Wrappers mixed, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@13c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@12½c. Export of Seedleaf since Jan. 1, 1869, 18,038 cases; same time last year, 19,276 cases.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in September.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1869, hhds.	15,099	873	19	44	16,035
Rece'd since, hhds.	3,668	39	....	....	3,707
Total	18,767	912	19	44	19,742
Deliv'd since, hhds.	3,891	222	....	1	4,114
Stock Oct. 1, 1869, hhds.	14,876	690	19	43	15,628

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1869	7,171
Received since	562
Total	7,733
Delivered since	1,674
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Oct. 1, 1869	6,059
Total stock, Oct. 1, 1869	21,687
Same time, 1868	24,817
Same time, 1867	29,906

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales	6,118	..	813
Received since, bales	10,706	64	100
Total	16,824	64	913
Sales and reshipments to Sept. 30	8,117	..	474
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1869	8,707	64	439
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1868	5,902	..	221
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1867	3,616	..	324

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and firmer; sales, 350 bbls. at $1 19@$1 21 ₽ gallon; receipts, 483 bbls.

WOOL—Of the movements in this line in September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. remark: "The continued stringency of the Money market and violent fluctuations in the premium on gold, combined with impaired confidence and failures among manufacturers, have rendered the state of the Wool market during the past month unsatisfactory. Holders are confident, relying upon the decreased production and free sales of goods. Credits are closely scrutinized, and to cash buyers a reduction from our quotations would be made. The finer grades of Domestic Fleece and Pulled are in better demand, as manufacturers turn to the production of light goods. Medium qualities are taken at a slight decline upon previous rates. California and Texas Wools have moved more freely at lower prices. The stocks of desirable wools are not large. Transactions in Foreign Wools have been limited by the unsettled rate of premium on gold and the announcement of the sale at auction of coarse and fine wools on the 29th and 30th ult. At the former little spirit was manifested, and a large part of the offering withdrawn. The sale of Mestiza was more largely attended, and prices realized were rather better than anticipated. Carpet Wools continue in small stock, and desirable kinds will probably be disposed of before the arrival of the new clip. The tone of the foreign markets seems stronger, and the rates prevailing at the late sales of fine Wools were higher. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 23,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Aug. 28, 1869, were 33,437 bales, 14,929,231 lbs. The imports of Wool for month up to Sept. 25 were 2,711 bales, 1,354,532 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Oct. 1:

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents. ₽ lb.
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ blood fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@50
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	33@36
Unwashed white fleece	28@31
Black fleece	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	24@30
Spring Clip, S	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₽ lb less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	38@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	38@48
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—Have been firm, and fairly active. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d., ₽ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 128,500 bushels Wheat at 9d. by sail, and 10d. by steam, ₽ bushel; 125 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 7s. ₽ tierce; and 75 hhds. Tallow, part at 35s. ₽ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 9d, by sail, and 9½d. by steam, ₽ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig of 268 tons capacity, with Logwood, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

The Weehawken Cattle Market this morning had not a large supply on sale, as may also be said of both Fortieth-street and Forty-eighth-street markets. Cattle consigned had not arrived. The Albany boat, laden with stock for Forty-eighth, not having reached its destination, the report is consequently short. Prices to-day were about the same as during the earlier part of the week, any change being for advance. No Prime Bullocks were on sale. Prices were as follows: first quality Bullocks, 14c.; second quality, 12c.; third quality, 9c.@11c. ₽ lb.

H. HURD sold for J. GARRY 77 Illinois Common for 14c. ₽ lb.; weight 6 cwt. A. CRAWLEY sold 21 State cattle from 9c.@14c. ₽ lb.; weight from 4 to 8 cwt.; also, 24 for B. CHAPLIN, State cattle, from 9c.@12c. ₽ lb.; average weight 4½ cwt.; three car loads of State Cattle, poor grassers, light weight beasts, and a mixed lot, were selling from 9c. to 11c. ₽ lb.; E. HURD sold 20 State Cattle, light, for 11c. ₽ lb., weight, 4½ cwt.; gross number of Cattle at Weehawken this day, 138 in 7 cars per Erie Railroad.

The Sheep house at Weehawken is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for the reception of Sheep in the course of three weeks. Its area is 1,000 feet by 50 feet, the pitch of the roof is high to insure ventilation. The freight office is commodious, and also the unlading pens, which form the ground floor. Cars will run close alongside of these, and discharge on to a platform which is protected by a deep cantalever.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET MARKET.—MACGRAW & READ sold 70 sheep, weight 5,490 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 131 sheep, weight 9,010 lbs., at 4½c. ₽ lb.; 106 sheep, weight, 9,920 lbs., at 5½c. ₽ lb.; 40 sheep at $3 75 ₽ head, and 108 lambs, weight 6,040 lbs., at 8½c. ₽ lb. J. KIRBY sold one car of Canada sheep, principally ewes, at 6½c. ₽ lb. Gross arrivals of grass calves at Forty-eighth-street this day, 64; of veals 12; the veals sold from 10c. to 13c. ₽ lb.; the grass calves sold from $11 to $15 ₽ head.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.—ASHBY & LERCH sold 67 lambs, weight 4,000 lbs.; for 8½c. ₽ lb.; 35 sheep, weight 2,410 lbs., for 5c. ₽ lb.; gross arrivals for to-day one and a half cars.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.—Twelve cars Illinois hogs gone direct to slaughter-house; yesterday's prices, 13½c. ₽ lb., dressed; yesterday one nice lot of 54 State hogs sold at 10¾c. ₽ lb., alive; quality excellent.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, Room number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

PETITIONS.

Petition of J. Hyde to be reimbursed for moneys paid in error for water rent.

In connection therewith Alderman Cuddy presented a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Hyde for the sum of three hundred dollars, to reimburse him for moneys paid for water rent of his distillery in Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Specifications for the Robbins' preserved wood pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolution that permission be given to Frank Brothers to erect a portico or shed (similar to the one now standing in front of the Academy of Music) in front of their premises known as Irving Hall, such portico or shed to be erected so as not to obstruct public travel, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolution to place two gas lamps in front of Grammar School number fifty-seven in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to contract for paving Maiden-lane with wooden pavement, known as the Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolution to fill in low and sunken lots on the blocks bounded by Seventy-fourth and Seventy-sixth streets, Second to Fourth avenues, with good and wholesome earth.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions to pave Chrystie-street, from Division to Grand, with Belgian pavement; to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, with Belgian pavement; to place two gas lamps in front of Armory of Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard; to place two gas lamps in front of Plymouth Baptist Church, north side of Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, &c., in Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Boulevard; to place and light gas lamps in Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; to place and light street lamps in Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street,) from First-avenue to Beekman-place; to regulate, grade, curb and gutter Fifty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to regulate, grade, curb, &c., Eighty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to regulate, grade, curb and gutter Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Boulevard; to regulate, grade, curb and gutter Ninety-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; to regulate, grade, curb and gutter Seventy-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; to flag full width sidewalk south side Fourteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; to flag full width sidewalk both sides of Third-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; to appoint the "Stockholder" a corporation newspaper.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution giving permission to Richard Robertson to place a lamp post on Twenty-third-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Brien moved that Special Committee be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take necessary legal measures to extend Lafayette-place southerly to the northerly side of a line of Bleecker-street.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution increasing the salaries of Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Alderman McGrath moved to amend said resolution by adding after the words "Board of Aldermen" in the fourth line of the resolution, "the Messenger to the President," and after the words "per annum," in the sixth line of said resolution, add "also the Messenger to the City Librarian, eighteen hundred dollars per annum; also the Messenger to the Board of Aldermen and the Assistant Messenger of the Board of Aldermen, and Reader of the Board of Aldermen, each eighteen hundred dollars per annum."

Which was carried, and the paper was again laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the Street Commissioner to notify persons owning obstructions on Piers numbers fourteen and fifteen, North River, to remove the same forthwith; to pave Forty-first-street, from Bowery to East River, with Belgian pavement; to pave Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with wooden pavement, (McGonegal patent;) to pave Stone-street with wooden pavement, (McGonegal patent;) to pave Nineteenth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement; to build sewer, &c., in Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington-avenue; to pave Fourth-street, from Bowery to Broadway, with Belgian pavement; to curb &c., Sixty-third-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Fortieth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; to pave Tenth-street, from University-place to Fifth-avenue, with wooden pavement, (McGonegal patent.)

Which were severally indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Alderman Norton, the Board took a recess until four o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Thomas Coman, Esquire, President in the chair, and Aldermen Norton, O'Brien, Ward, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolution that permission be given to Robert Grealen to regulate and grade and set curb and gutter stones in front of his property on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth streets.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution permitting John Donnethy to place a watering trough in front of his premises, southeast corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions to flag full width sidewalk both sides of Desbrosses-street, from Washington to Hudson-street—also both sides of Greenwich-street, from Laight to Canal-street; to build sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets; to pave Twenty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement; to place a free drinking hydrant on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets; to regulate, &c., Ninety-ninth-street, from Public Drive to Eleventh-avenue; also One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second to Eighth-avenue; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, and light street lamps in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street; also in One Hundred and Eighth-street, from Broadway to River Drive.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Friday, October one, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James A. Monahan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Petit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

The minutes of meetings held September sixteen and twenty were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That Abner C. Thomas be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of William H. Townley, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That Christopher Sick be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James McKeever, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton.

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Nineteenth to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Eighth-street, from Broadway to River Drive.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Washington-street, from Vestry to Canal-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Hudson-street, from Canal to Vestry-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Desbrosses-street, from Washington to Hudson-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Greenwich-street, from Laight to Canal-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Worth-street widened and extended.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions sympathizing with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and requesting the representatives in Congress from this City to urge the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions to permit Augustin Daly to erect an ornamental gas lamp and post on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Avenue C, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth-street, approved July ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant in favor of Thorne Walling, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-three cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was carried, and the paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide, in Madison-avenue from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

RESOLUTIONS.

To appoint the Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide one of the Corporation papers; to amend resolution approved by the Mayor January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, making a donation to Isaac J. Hecker, by adding after the word "Donations," in the last line of said resolution, the following: "or any other appropriate account;" to place a free drinking hydrant at the southwest corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and also the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.

RESOLUTIONS.

To pave with Belgian pavement Chrystie-street, from Division to Grand-street; to flag full width the sidewalk on south side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; to flag full width the sidewalks both sides of Fifth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; to place and light two gas lamps in front of Plymouth Baptist Church; to regulate Eighty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Boulevard; to regulate, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Boulevard; to regulate, &c., Ninety-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; to place and light gas lamps in Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; to place and light street lamps in Mitchell-place, from First-avenue to Beekman-place; to pave with Belgian pavement, Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; to regulate, &c., Seventy-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; to regulate, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

RESOLUTIONS.

To pave with Belgian pavement Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to lay gas mains, &c., in One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues; to regulate and grade Seventy-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues; to set curb and gutter stones in Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; to build sewer and receiving basins in Goerck-street, between Broome and Grand streets; to lay crosswalks from northwest to northeast corner of Essex and Rivington streets; to lay gas mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; to pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; to regulate and grade Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; to regulate and grade Sixty-eighth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; to regulate and grade Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolutions to place and light two gas lamps in front of the Armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard; to appoint the Stockholder a Corporation paper.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

RESOLUTIONS.

Donating to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents to pay assessment; to place two gas lamps in front of the armory corner of Greene and Houston streets; to designate the New-York *Mercury* a Corporation newspaper.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Creiger, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution to regulate and grade Fifty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Daly, Gibney, John Reilly—3.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant in favor of David Shenard for three hundred and fifty dollars as compensation for loss of horse.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolution giving permission to Edward Ferrero to place two gas lamps in front of his premises in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution appointing Theodore A. Taylor Commissioner of Deeds in place of William Fettretch, who failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution giving permission to proprietors of the Excelsior Iron Works to place a bay window in front of their building in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues C and D.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions requesting the Croton Board to withdraw the advertisements for proposals for paving the following streets: Twentieth-street, Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth to Eighth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Maiden-lane, Broadway to South-street; Avenue A, Houston to Fourteenth-street, to allow the Common Council opportunity to amend the ordinances for those works.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday next, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Petit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

The minutes of meeting held September twenty-seven were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and the same lighted on the northeast corner of Harrison and Washington streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick H. Lyden for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for services rendered during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in City Department, Comptroller's office, in writing up trust accounts and assessment books.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Pettit—

Resolution to place and light street lamp in front of number two hundred and thirty-two West Thirtieth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Pettit—

Resolution that Thirty-fifth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

Resolution to direct the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James A. Heaney, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for extra services during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the City Inspector's Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Neil—

Resolution that permission be given to Richard Robertson to place a lamp post in Twenty-third-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Neil moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from further consideration of resolution

That the irregular and isolated piece of land situated on the northerly side of Houston-street, between Norfolk and Essex streets, be taken and acquired for a public place.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESOLUTIONS.

To give permission to George Horn to place a watering trough in front of his premises on the corner of New Chambers and Madison streets; to appoint Peter J. Sause a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Daniel M. O'Brien.

Which were concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

To pave with Belgian pavement Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; also Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also Thirty-eighth-street, from First to Lexington-avenue; also Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also Thirty-first-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue; to pave with Nicolson pavement Franklin-street, from Elm to Centre; also Norfolk, from Houston to Stanton; also Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street; also Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River; also Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; also Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues; also Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; to appoint the Jewish Times a Corporation newspaper; also the New-York Journal; to increase the salary of the Third Clerk of the Bureau of Improvements, Street Department, to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to place and light two gas lamps in front of the Church of the Epiphany, Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; to place and light gas lamp in front of number six hundred and ninety-three Broadway; to regulate, grade, and so forth, One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also Eighty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; also Laurens-street, from Canal-street to Waverley-place; also Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first, and from Seventy-third to Seventy-fifth streets; also Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street; to set and reset curb and gutter stones in Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and East River; to curb and gutter and flag sidewalks in First-avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street; to donate the sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars to the Congregation Anshe Chesed; also the sum of sixty-eight dollars to the Congregation Bnai Israel; also the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty cents to the Congregation Anshe Chesed; to permit Jacob Weeks to build a bay window southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street; to permit the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank to erect a portico in front of their building, number four hundred and three Grand-street; to repair, refurnish, &c., the large room in Jefferson Market building; to fence in vacant lots between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and First and Second avenues; directing Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan, Jacob Seebacher, Michael J. Moloney, William B. Rockwell, William Seebacher, and Artemus S. Cady, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services, &c.; also in favor of John Snedicor for three hundred and eight dollars for bill of frames.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution to give permission to John Donnethy to place a watering trough in front of his premises, southeast corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

To flag sidewalks on both sides of Desbrosses-street, from Washington to Hudson-street; to build a sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets; to regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second to Eighth-avenue; also, Ninety-ninth-street, from Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue; to lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement, Twenty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to lay gas mains, &c., in One Hundred and Eighth-street, from Broadway to River drive; also in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street; to flag full width sidewalks on both sides of Greenwich-street, from Laight to Canal-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Creiger, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

RESOLUTIONS.

To donate to Mission Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, five hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, to pay assessment, also, four hundred and fourteen dollars to Spring-street Presbyterian Church; to place free drinking hydrant west side Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, October four, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Principal characters by Mr. Theodore Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LEAH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—IRISH TUTOR, RUSTIC PRIMA DONNA. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CECILIAN AVENGER, VETERAN OF WATERLOO, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. By Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Ronconi, Ritter, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Professor Hermann.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Council of Ministers of the French Government will be held to-day in Paris, at which, it is expected, the matter of convening the Chambers will be decided.

A consignment of new crop tea, from China, was received in London, on Thursday, by the ship *Thermopylæ*.

The sessions of the Diet of Saxony were opened by the King, on Thursday, who made a speech in which he expressed the intention to act in unison with the other members of the North German Confederation.

A commission of members of the Cortes has been appointed to make a report to that body on the qualifications and availability of aspirants to the Spanish throne.

GENERAL.

The public debt statement for Oct. 1 exhibits a decrease during the past month of $7,467,429 39, and since March 1, 1869, of $56,968,-187 90.

The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of about $100,000, two-thirds of which was the property of business men, left in the bank for security. The doors of the bank were opened by false keys, the vault pried open, and the door of the safe, weighing about 4,000 pounds, blown a distance of ten feet. The burglars left tools very much like those used by the robbers of the Ocean Bank of this City.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish National Republican Association denies that a meeting of the Committee has been called to meet in New-York on the 20th instant.

A majority of the employing tailors of Boston have acceded to the demand of the female pantaloon makers, and it is thought that the threatened strike will be averted.

GIDEON M. DAVISON, an old and leading citizen of Saratoga, who started the first newspaper there in 1818, died on Thursday.

Ten men were seriously injured yesterday near St. Louis by the fall of a trestle on which they were employed.

One hundred feet of the coffer dam on the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi River gave way on Thursday, causing damage to the amount of $150,000.

Eight hundred men are thrown out of employment at the Rock Island Rapids by the suspension of work and the flooding of the coffer-dam.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Albany, in session at that city, adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after recommitting the proposed canons of the new diocese, to be reported next year.

The Binghamton *Daily Republican* suggests the name of General JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Broome County, as candidate for Secretary of State.

A collision between two trains on the Susquehanna Railroad, near Island Bridge, yesterday, resulted in damaging both engines, but did no injury to the passengers.

Prince ARTHUR, with his party, has returned to Hamilton, Ont., after bagging 400 duck and being made a chief of the Six Nation Indians at Brantford.

Another political disturbance occurred last night in Philadelphia, in which the Republican Invincibles and the Keystone Club were the active agents.

The first train on the Bristol Railroad, since the gale of the 8th, will be run to-day.

The New-England Labor Reform League will hold a convention in Worcester, Mass., beginning to-day.

Mrs. HANNAH E. PARKER, who shot Mrs. BAKER, in Portland, Me., last June, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

General SHERIDAN has received information of the application of a war party of Indians, numbering 130, at Camp Supply, for peace.

LOCAL.

Postmaster-General CRESSWELL arrived in this City yesterday, and during the day examined the plans for the new Post Office.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, resolutions indorsing the action of the State Convention were adopted.

Judge CLERKE yesterday granted an order to show cause why Surrogate TUCKER should not have a peremptory *mandamus* issued against him, compelling him to approve a bond on appeal in a case settled before him. The reason set forth by the Surrogate for non-approval, as stated in the affidavits, is, that there were no merits in the appeal.

Detective GEO. ELDER was tried before Police Commissioner MANNIERE, yesterday, on a charge of improperly arresting ALEXANDER J. HAMILTON, an old gentleman, as a pickpocket, in a street car. The case is not yet decided.

The Custom House authorities suspect a vessel now lying at one of our wharves of having on board a quantity of arms of which no manifest has been exhibited. She is closely watched.

The base ball match yesterday, between the Eckfords and Haymakers of Troy, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 23 to 19, in eight innings.

At a meeting of the milk dealers of Hoboken, held at the corner of Garden and First streets, Tuesday, it was resolved to raise the price of milk to 12 cents per quart for families, and 10 cents for stores on the 1st of October, 1869. The remedy for this extortion will be for everybody to stop using milk until there is a reduction in the price.

The Long Island Episcopal Convention, in Brooklyn, yesterday adjourned *sine die*.

A New-York lawyer, named WM. JAMES FISHER, is charged by CLARA FISHER, his wife, from whom he recently obtained a divorce, with having secured it through fraud, and without knowledge on her part that it had been applied for. An order to show cause why the decree should not be vacated has been asked for by the wife's counsel in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society came to a successful close yesterday. The attendance during the three days must have reached at least $35,000.

The steamer *Euterpe*, having arms and ammunition for the new Spanish gunboats on board, was released from surveillance by the United States Marshal, yesterday.

Employment was secured for 2,220 male and female emigrants by the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on the 30th ult.

The State Canvass.

That is a comforting philosophy which contrives to set aside difficulties by simply calling them "mere dead formalism." It is in this manner that the *World* proposes to overcome the more serious obstacles to its party's success in the State canvass. Platforms, our contemporary in substance says, amount to little. "They touch, indeed, upon questions of great intrinsic importance, but so trite and well understood as to preclude any hope of proselytism by either party." We remember something similar from the same source when the special friends of Mr. SEYMOUR found it necessary to explain his acceptance of the Pendleton platform. The man was everything, we were assured; the solemn declarations of the party, in National Convention assembled, were "mere dead formalism." The only result on that occasion that we can recall was the repudiation of the *World* by the repudiators. They declared that it did not speak for the Democratic Party. Mr. CASSIDY, who prepared the resolutions which the recent gathering in this State unanimously adopted, and who, no doubt, acted under a conviction that he was performing a grave and most important duty, will probably pronounce the same judgment now that the *World* attempts to pooh-pooh his handiwork.

The motive of the *World* is obvious. It must fight the battle of its party, but it would fain fight on other ground than that which the representatives of the party have deliberately selected. It applauds the ticket, and in a quiet way condemns the platform. It insists that the liquor question is the only vital question in the contest—"the only ground on which the two parties have much to gain or lose in this election." And it imputes to the Republicans dishonesty in regard to this question, because they refused to incorporate the O'Donnell or any similar resolution in the Syracuse platform. In this respect, however, the two parties are alike. Both have left open the temperance question. If the Democrats are, as the *World* pretends, zealously hostile to the principle of the existing law, why have they withheld the condemnation of it from their platform? If they are prepared to conduct the canvass on the basis of a free, unregulated liquor traffic,—as might be inferred from the position assumed by the *World*,—why have they shrunk from an avowal of their purpose? If mere silence be dishonesty, the Democrats stand condemned. Or if the postponement of a settlement with a view to partisan effect be evidence of insincerity, the cause of the Democrats in the Legislature last session is conclusive against them. The more harsh provisions of the law might have been modified then had not the Democrats refused reasonable terms. The Germans are not likely to forget that the Democrats who now solicit their votes might have amended the Liquor law had they not deemed partisan considerations superior to all beside.

But though the liquor question undoubtedly enters into the canvass, the *World* misapprehends public opinion if it imagines that all other issues involving principle may be ignored as "mere dead formalism." There is, indeed, much worthless "formalism" in the Democratic platform; but even this has its significance as an indication of the unchanged opinions of the party in this State touching matters involved in the war, and the policy to which it gave rise. These questions, being in the main settled, might be passed over by the people but for the evident desire of the Democracy to reopen irritating controversies, and prolong the uncertainty inseparable from them.

The two parties are at issue, then, on questions directly affecting the national prosperity and peace. The policy by which the Republican Party has brought back the South and secured the fruits of victory is assailed afresh by its opponents. Their purposes are futile; the work they assail is, so far as we can judge, beyond their reach. But the emphasis with which they reëcho the traditions of the party shows that they would be mischievous if they could.

Still more, tangible is the difference between the parties on the questions of debt and taxation. New-York is called upon to declare its preference for Democracy and repudiation, Democracy and the taxation incident to a blighted public credit,—and the Republican Party, pledged to the honorable maintenance of the public faith and the relief which an improved credit will make possible to the taxpayers. The *World* may sneer at these differences as "trite" and unimpressive, but they touch the conscience as well as the interests of the State, and we hopefully await its verdict.

The Public Debt—The October Statement.

The Secretary of the Treasury continues the good work of paying off the public stocks of the United States. By his 1st of October schedule we find that he has further reduced the five-twenty bonds $28,418,726 since Sept. 1, and that the whole sum paid off since he put into operation the Sinking Fund act, last Spring, he has purchased $50,751,121 of six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, while the entire reduction of the public debt, since the present Administration came into office, is $56,968,187. The progress of reduction, net, in September, is $7,467,429, so that the purchases of the month for the Sinking Fund included the investment of $5,951,297 of the previous surplus.

The Treasury now holds in gold coin $108,-804,658, of which $24,412,720 is held for the redemption of gold notes, leaving $84,391,938 as belonging to the Government. The accumulated gold interest on the public debt (and included as part of the total debt) to the 1st of October is $42,213,660, or about one-half the sum of gold on hand at the same date. The greenback and other circulating notes in the Treasury are reduced to the small balance of $6,559,004; pursuant to the promise of the Administration to give the business of the country while moving the crops the full benefit of the entire greenback and national bank circulation, less the inconsiderable sum required for the daily working of the Treasury.

The Mexican Situation.

It was natural for President JUAREZ, in his speech to the Mexican Congress, to view the prospects of the Republic through a rose-colored medium. So hard and thankless has been his task since the first day of his Administration, that the little respite from peril and anxiety which he just now enjoys, must be as welcome as it is surprising. And, on the whole, with all due allowance for diplomatic language, he is substantially right in declaring that Congress meets "now for the first time since 1859, with peace prevailing throughout the Republic, the laws obeyed, and a Government strong to repress rebellion and disorders."

Ten years of trouble, constantly threatening wreck and ruin, have oppressed the sister Republic; and, indeed, how long this apparently abnormal condition of peace will last, it is difficult to say. However, the movement for a Northwestern Republic seems to have completely failed, for the present; the troubles in Chihuahua and Sonora are ended, as are also those in the West and South; the roads, though still infested with footpads and guerrillas, are less complained of than formerly, and the constant conspiracies cropping up here, there and everywhere for four years, seem at last to have ceased.

The permanent prosperity of Mexico, however, can only come with such stability in its institutions and such strength in its central Government as will justify foreign enterprise, energy and capital in expending themselves there. JUAREZ has announced a progressive policy in internal improvements, yet contracts made by the Mexican Governments with our citizens have been so often disregarded in times gone by that individuals and companies alike feel a want of confidence in mere promises. Señor ROMERO draws a fine and flattering picture of the finances of the Republic; and, indeed, it is only surprising how, with such ruinous financial policy and expedients during many years, the Mexican Government can find, as it does now, a small annual surplus revenue at command for reducing its debt.

Mr. CARDWELL, the Secretary of State for War in the British Ministry, has been making a speech on the policy of the Government in relation to the colonies. The tone of public discussion for some time past prepares us for Mr. CARDWELL's second-hand arguments In these days responsible Ministers do little more than repeat the opinions which have been put forward by the leading organs of the Press. Mr. CARDWELL announced that the policy of governing the colonies from home had proved a failure. The plan now proposed was to stimulate them to a spirit of self-reliance. Canada had already made immense progress under that system. In short, Mr. CARDWELL (who was once Colonial Secretary, and knows something of his subject,) avows himself an admirer of that change of policy which will enable England to profit by her colonies, instead of the colonies depending upon her. That is all very well for England—but what will the colonies say to the arrangement? "When the time comes, and England calls for the support of her colonies, there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single Sovereign." So thinks Mr. CARDWELL—but surely there are *two* parties to such a bargain as this, and at present we have only heard from one. The colonial delegates who recently visited England were not in favor of giving all and taking nothing.

The Board of Supervisors is an extraordinary institution, and its business is transacted in an extraordinary way. It does things secretly, in defiance of law and decency, for reasons which will not endure investigation. Take an incident eight days old as an illustration. The Court of Appeals has decided that the proceedings of special meetings of the Board are illegal, when due notice of the meeting is not given to the members. Nevertheless, on the 24th September a special meeting of Supervisors was held of which no notice had been given to some of the members of the Board. It was a secret meeting, gotten up in an unlawful manner, for the express purpose of keeping opponents of the "Ring's" rascality in ignorance of its doings. And at this meeting, as has since been ascertained, the quorum present passed a large number of appropriations, together with the annual tax levy, amounting to a round twenty millions of dollars. Against action of this sort mere protests are of no avail; appeals to the court of public opinion are unheeded. Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., has therefore made an application to the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller from paying the appropriations thus made. If the decision of the Court of Appeals has any value, the appropriations are invalid, and the tax levy carries with it no obligation whatever.

New Work for Free-Traders.

Mr. BRIGHT seldom mistakes the drift of opinion among the working classes of his country, but his very indignation at the revival of an "exploded fallacy" seems for once to have blinded him to the signs of the times. It is no doubt very provoking, after fighting half a lifetime against Protection, to find signs of energy and vigor in the lifeless trunk. Mr. BRIGHT thought that his great foe was dead and buried, and now he beholds it abroad in the land, just as if he and Mr. COBDEN and all their teachings were forgotten. It is not in the agricultural districts that this unlooked-for resuscitation has manifested itself. There is not even that consolation for Mr. BRIGHT. The spectre of his fallen enemy confronts him in the heart of his own favorite manufacturing towns, and at the doors of his own mills. It is almost the strangest reaction of opinion on a question of national policy ever recorded. England has been so well satisfied with free trade herself that she has tried to persuade all other nations to adopt it. Now her workmen are clamoring for protective duties. An earthquake in Lancashire could scarcely have startled Mr. BRIGHT more.

His explanation of the phenomenon is, that those restless spirits of evil, the Tories, are at their old tricks. They are poisoning the minds of the working classes. It is in this, we think, Mr. BRIGHT mistakes the current of opinion. We have looked over the English Tory journals without finding any trace of the malevolent tuition said to be going on. The Tories seem very much inclined to let this question take its own course. The relapse has been caused by the great and general distress which exists in English manufacturing districts—a distress which is felt every hour in the homes of the workmen, and for which Mr. BRIGHT himself is unable to suggest a remedy. A force is at work far greater than that of Tory arguments—the force of hunger. Mr. BRIGHT cannot show, as he once could, that the workmen's sufferings are the inevitable consequence of the national commerce being controlled by Tory principles. Free trade is established, and Toryism is powerless. Still the working classes are crying for bread. They find themselves competing with the rest of the world at a disadvantage. And so they form themselves into associations, and are known as the "Revivers of British Industry." They allege that free trade has reduced one in every twenty of the population to pauperism, and is driving thousands of skilled artisans out of the country.

Mr. BRIGHT and his friends must meet this heresy in a calm and patient spirit. It is very provoking to have to do one's work all over again. In the freshness of life we may grapple with an arduous undertaking with strength, vigor, and courage adequate to conquer it. But to begin again when years have quenched the fire of the spirit—to see the stone roll down the hill as fast as it reaches the top—this is enough either to make a man despair, or throw him into a passion. Now, Mr. BRIGHT is not of the despairing sort, and consequently he deals with the crisis in a white-heat of rage. He has ordered the Protectionists to stand aside, and he has labeled them "knaves"—with a mental reservation, we trust, in favor of the Republican Party here. People who believe in Protectionist theories he denounces as "simpletons." This is all pleasant and easy enough—but what comes next? There is the same sad cry for *work* still ringing in Mr. BRIGHT's ears. "What do the people want with bread," asked a royal lady of France in the midst of a bread riot; "can they not be satisfied with all these nice cakes and biscuits?" Mr. BRIGHT's retort about Toryism and "knavery" is almost as wide of the present question as the poor Dauphiness' was in her remedy for hunger.

Here is a solid fact which stares the English operatives in the face: The goods they make are not admitted into other countries without heavy duties. But goods of the same kind *are* allowed to come into England without restrictions of any kind. The world says, "We will sell England anything she likes, but we do not care to admit her to competition in *our* markets." This is what Mr. DISRAELI would call a "one-sided reciprocity." The workmen of Great Britain do not flourish under it. They say, "Pray let us have free trade all round, or not at all. If foreign Governments prohibit our work going into their countries, let our Government protect us in the same way. America is Protectionist, and see how she flourishes. The workingmen there are better off than we are. Mr. BRIGHT has himself told us that the Americans are the happiest and most prosperous people in the world. Why not, then, give us the same commercial polity?" It is no answer for Mr. BRIGHT to turn round and say, "Ye simpletons! What is good for an American would not be good for you." The operatives see plainly enough that duties on imported manufactures would at least give them the command of the home market. At present the American and the Frenchman have decidedly the best of the English workman at home and abroad.

An influential London contemporary remarked, lately: "There is no blinking the fact that the great principles of international trade and public wealth, which the Manchester school did so much to establish, are now regarded by large classes of people with unbelief or abomination." Who will talk after this of the "final settlement" of political questions? There is evidently work in store for the Liberal party in England of which they little dreamed. The working classes hold the balance of power. Suppose they elect a protectionist Parliament a few years hence? They *could* do it, and if their condition does not improve there is no guarantee that they *will* not. Their trades' unions are all based upon the principle of protection. They find the system work well for their own interests. If at any time they wish to extend it to the national commerce, who or what is to prevent them?

The Croton Supply.

The idea that the supply of the Croton water may possibly become exhausted is to most people as novel as it is alarming. That supply has seemed so ample, so equal to any probable emergencies of waste, or drought, or swelling population, that the Croton has been popularly regarded as being almost like the ocean, or that love of which SHAKESPEARE makes *Juliet* speak:

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea.
* * * The more I give to thee
The more I have, for both are infinite."

Yet the ominous dust cloud that for a week past has hung like a pall over the City has told a different story; and the order of the Superintendent of Police issued on Wednesday afternoon at the request of the Croton Aqueduct Board, enforcing extraordinary measures to prevent waste, and husband the remaining supply, came none too soon to defer the impending calamity. A suggestion already in print when this order was published, and which yesterday appeared in these columns, suggested the temporary use of the water of the North River for all other than drinking purposes; and the intimation appended to the order, to the effect that the Fire Commissioners had directed four steam engines to be placed, two at each river, for the purpose of supplying the carts for sprinkling the streets, was a partial adoption of that suggestion.

Of course we are, in a measure, shutting the stable door after the steed has escaped, yet even palliatives are better than nothing, and the prime object now is to try to make the scanty remainder of the precious fluid tide us over to the day of prayed-for rain. Meanwhile as people will consider, under the sharp pressure of necessity, what without it is neglected, the time is a good one to devise means of relief for future trouble. It is clear now that New-York wants more water. No supply can be reckoned adequate for a great city that six weeks' drought can exhaust. The population has outrun the Croton, and the existing system must be largely reinforced. There are three ways in which this may be done. First, by bringing more water from a distance; second, by using that of the Hudson; and third, by sinking Artesian wells. The first plan is attended by serious engineering difficulties, and would cost an enormous sum of money; the second is apparently impracticable, because of the saltness of the water; and the third is unfortunately liable to geological objections. The formation of Manhattan Island is very unfavorable for Artesian wells, for the reason that the strata are nearly vertical, and cut off from higher districts by deep salt-water channels. There are such wells in the City. One was sunk at a place which afterward became the site of the United States Hotel, between Pearl and Water streets, and carried down, we believe, to a depth of nearly 700 feet. The water obtained was at first tolerable, but soon became impregnated with salt, and finally unfit for use. Another was sunk at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, and others have been attempted at various points, but never with very satisfactory results. In London, on the other hand, the supply from such sources is very large; no less, in 1851, than 12,000,000 gallons daily, and probably now much greater.

Yet, whatever the objections to such wells, it seems likely that we shall be driven to their use; since those objections, grave as they may be, are probably surmountable, while to the adoption of the other two schemes the barriers are declared to be otherwise. Unless the river can be freed of salt—and this on a large scale and at suitable cost is said to be out of the question—it is obviously useless as a beverage, although it can be availed of on a pinch, as now, for other purposes. An additional river or lake supply from a distance is affirmed to be hopeless. Under these circumstances, we shall probably be driven to Artesian wells. But these need not, of necessity, be sunk on Manhattan Island. Appropriate spots may be selected upon the main land north of the City, or even upon Long Island, since the bridge or bridges over the East River will soon afford ready means of conduit. Ultimately, perhaps, there may be several systems of Artesian wells, and there will certainly be no insuperable obstacles to bringing the water so obtained into the heart of the City.

The coast of France will soon achieve a special reputation for *canards*, if it continues to produce them as rapidly as it has of late. The Sabine hoax came from Cherbourg, and the petroleum story came from Bordeaux. The former was a yarn about the hanging of seven sailors, the latter was one about the burning of thirty petroleum ships. There was not, it appears, a great amount of truth in either. The first story from Bordeaux was of the grand conflagration of "thirty vessels laden with petroleum;" the second same down to "*fifteen* vessels, all French"—but whether "petroleum vessels" or not is not stated; the third story is from Philadelphia, where we are told that "it is believed here that the cable report of the burning of thirty petroleum vessels at Bordeaux is erroneous. There have been no shipments of petroleum to Bordeaux this year from Philadelphia, and only a small quantity from New-York." We presume that, in time, the original fable will get down to reasonable bounds, perhaps, as in the affair of the "three black crows," to "something as black, sir, as a crow."

The necessity for prompt measures in regard to the levees, which is the reason assigned for an early convening of the Louisiana Legislature, extends to other States, and furnishes the ground for more than local action. Some systematic procedure is imperatively required to render the Mississippi levee system as complete as it should be; and this can be had only with the help of the Federal Government. The ultimate ability of the States concerned to bear the entire cost of the improvement is certain; but meanwhile Congressional assistance is needed, not only to perfect the scheme, but to strengthen the credit which is essential to its execution. The fact that the States were at the time not in satisfactory relationship to the Government, led to the rejection of the measure when last before Congress. But things political have since changed, and there is no longer the old objection to liberal action upon the subject.

When Will the National Debt be Paid?

Of all the heavy blows which Republican orators, financiers, and statesmen have dealt to the despondent Democratic suggestion of repudiation, none are so effective as the late official estimates, by officers high in the favor of the Administration and equally high in the confidence of the people, as to the exact way and time in which the national debt, principal and interest, will be paid. When we learn from an authority like Commissioner DELANO that the revenue receipts for a single quarter, under President GRANT, exceed by ten millions those of the same period under his predecessor, we know on what facts and figures these welcome prospects of paying the national debt are based.

The letter of Commissioner WELLS to Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, tallies with the recent speech of Mr. DELANO, as to the increased surplus of revenue which President GRANT's administration will certainly bring us. Mr. WELLS assures us, to begin with, that the surplus revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, (comprising but four months of General GRANT's administration,) was at least $48,000,000; *i. e.*, receipts, $371,000,000; expenditures, $323,000,000. The average annual increase or elasticity in the revenue from the growth of the country is fully $15,-000,000; while, adds Mr. WELLS, "the gain from the rigid system of economy inaugurated by the present Administration, and from a more faithful collection of taxes, will undoubtedly equal, and probably exceed, $30,000,000." Taking the last year's basis of $48,000,000 to guide us, we may expect, therefore, with this addition of $45,000,000 a year, a surplus next June of $93,000,000. But, in reality, the surplus of last year was reduced by a payment of $18,000,000 on extra bounties and one of $7,500,000 gold ($9,500,000 currency) for Alaska. These sums we shall gain each year hereafter; and, adding them to our account, we get a total of $120,000,000, on the Commissioners' estimate, as our probable surplus revenue for the current fiscal year.

How shall this grand surplus be applied? From the first we have argued that, for the present, a fixed annual amount of $50,000,000 should be devoted to reducing the national debt, and all the rest should go to reducing the taxes. We have little doubt that this policy will in time prevail. Mr. DELANO has said that with continued frugality and faithful collection of the revenue, so as to make it yield, as at present, a minimum surplus of $100,000,000 over all expenditures, to be applied to the national debt, the latter will be reduced in eight years to $1,200,000,000. Mr. WELLS tells us that an annual investment of this same surplus sum of $100,000,000 at six per cent., in a sinking fund, will extinguish the entire principal of our debt in less than fifteen years. But suppose that we take simply the surplus revenue of $50,000,000, which was found to be annually collectable under the Johnson Administration, and apply this regularly to the reduction of the debt; suppose, also, that, taking the gain under the present Administration purely from economy of expense and the more faithful collection of taxes—a probable amount of $30,000,000, according to Mr. WELLS—we reduce by this amount the taxes, how then shall we come out? Mr. WELLS answers us specifically. The annual investment, he tells us, of $50,000,000 at six per cent., in a sinking fund, will extinguish the national debt in twenty-three years, as the investment of $100,000,000 would extinguish it in less than fifteen years; "and between these periods," he adds, "you have, in my opinion, the exact time when the present public debt of the United States will be extinguished."

In other words, at our present rate of taxation, the debt will be wiped out in fifteen years, while, even at a much reduced rate of taxation, it can be wiped out in twenty-three years. So much for the policy of frugality and fidelity as opposed to that of recklessness, repudiation and ruin.

The American Institute Fair has attracted large numbers of visitors, and we are quite sure that no intelligent person can spend an hour or two there without profit. It is a most instructive exhibition—everybody may learn something from it. The variety of new inventions for household purposes, the number of cheap contrivances for saving time and labor, are alone well worth making a long journey to see. We are an inventive people, and at no period of our history has greater ingenuity been displayed than of late. The Commissioner of Patents told an audience at the Fair a night or two ago that 275 patents a week are now granted, or 14,000 in the year. All kinds of patents are applied for—one man wished to get protection for an invention intended to prevent a cow from switching her tail while being milked. There is nothing quite so fantastic as this in the American Institute Fair, but people who are collecting "Yankee notions" cannot do better than make a search in this interesting storehouse. If a similar exhibition could be kept open permanently, in some central part of the City, it would be a great convenience to the public, and prove the means of filling the pockets of many a poor and deserving inventor.

The gossips attribute to the President a purpose to visit the South this Winter, and he has been "interviewed" by Southern gentlemen, probably with a view to this end. How much truth, or whether there is any truth in the rumor, we know not. Quite as much depends, perhaps, upon the condition of public business as upon the wishes of General GRANT. Of his reception at the South, however, should he find it convenient to go, there can be no doubt. Whatever Northern malcontents may say, the Southern people understand and appreciate the firmness and even the generosity of the course pursued by the Administration in prosecuting the work of reconstruction.

The troubles which are impending over the Protestant Episcopal Church in all parts of the world have not yet openly appeared in the Conventions now being held in New-York and Long Island. The decline of the Church abroad is said to be manifest, and, while some have traced the evil to internal dissensions, and others to the general weakening of faith which they perceive in the public mind, no one professes to be able to point out a remedy. Here we have the old divisions between "high" and "low" Church to occasion anxiety, and some indications of the disturbance necessarily appear in the Conventions. But Bishop POTTER judiciously avoided reference to them in his annual address, and dwelt rather upon the brighter prospects of the Church. Bishop LITTLEJOHN pursued the same course in Long Island. He stated that since the 1st of February there had been 1,255 persons confirmed, 13 clergymen admitted to the diocese, and two candidates for orders and one deacon admitted to the priesthood. Three new churches had been opened. This new diocese, therefore, shows every sign of prosperity, and as energetic efforts are to be made to enlist the sympathies of the people more and more in its favor, it is not likely to fall short of its early promise.

A dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that the Navy Department has ordered the building of several very fast steam sloops-of-war, "which will raise the standing of the navy very much, and place it on an equality with that of any European nation. These vessels will be built and paid for without any additional appropriations from Congress." It is clear that those coastwise trips of high naval and military officers, over which certain wiseacres grew indignant as "mere pleasure jaunts," were not wholly understood by the astute critics. The Navy Department has been quietly, but effectually, getting our navy into serviceable condition. Such economies have been effected in some directions as will allow increased efficiency in others. Had our new screw fleet been properly constructed at the outset, there would be no need now of building fast cruisers.

The nomination of a regular candidate by the Texas Democrats portends defeat to Mr. HAMILTON, whose chances are contingent upon a junction of Democrats with Republicans, as against DAVIS, the more regular Republican candidate. There is now no excuse for Republican division either in Texas or Mississippi, and in both States we look for a solid Republican vote.

Somebody inquired a few days ago whether there was any truth in the frequent allegation that sidewalk obstructions exist by virtue of bribery of officials; whether, further, if somebody is bribed, who it is, in each case, was so operated upon. Was it the patrolman, or the Captain of the Precinct, or some official at the City Hall? Our correspondent's questions are none the less pertinent that they are difficult to answer. One series of facts, however, are patent to all foot-passengers to and from the Barclay-street and Fulton-street ferries, to mention the two worst cases. Those thoroughfares are literally blocked every day and all day by boxes, barrels, stands, and every other receptacle for produce, and no effort whatever is made to remedy this forcible encroachment by the storekeepers. In fact, these worthy persons generally seem amused when some lady's garments are smeared or torn, or a crowd has to struggle single file across horizontal ladders and fight through a mob of generally dirty and frequently profane porters and salesmen. The patrolman is there, or near, also the roundsman. They will probably take a few peanuts or an apple—some of the force seem to do a good deal of this kind of skirmishing. But why don't they clear the way? Is it because they or their chiefs at the Precinct Stations have some interest in *not* clearing the way? Or are they in turn subject to some higher power who allows them to wink at a public scandal? One would think that there could be found some officials with self-respect enough either to deny the charges of this kind constantly made or to remove their cause.

The scarcity of Croton water, by which the street-cleaning contractor, whoever he may now be, has been prevented sprinkling the streets, was a circumstance over which he had no control. But the stoppage of water was preceded by dirty streets and sidewalks. The dust by which all New-York has been choked was an accumulation from neglect. Now, four steam engines are placed at points on the North and East Rivers to supply river water, and yesterday some sprinkling was done, but not much, and that little made slight impression upon the dust. No effort, however, that we can ascertain, was made to remove the filth by which every thoroughfare is stifled. It is true that the street contract insists upon sprinkling before sweeping, but why were not the contractor's carts and brooms at work, as well as the water carts, yesterday? The latter make mud, which is one brilliant service; the contractor receives his pay, which is another. The City was never in so disgraceful a condition. The removal of dirt from its streets appears a thing of the past. Citizens, stores, dwellings and cars are all alike suffering. And this deplorable condition of things only adds to the contractor's profits!

A correspondent writes, in reference to a recent paragraph, that "it must not be supposed that nickel will supersede silver in electro-plating," and that nickel "has not the peculiar whiteness of silver, and is slightly tinged with a yellowish gray—though when the nickel-plated articles are seen alone they look like highly polished silver." This is unquestionably true; what struck us, however, was the great extension of electro-plating which the cheapness and availability of nickel would be likely to produce. A silver coating though fine as a full dress, is evidently less suited to ordinary wear. Nickel as a metal is much cheaper, much harder, less liable to tarnish, and capable of quite as high a polish. These qualities have always been known; but the difficulty until now has been in getting the full benefit of them for electro-plating.

Old London is still looking for more room. The subterranean railway has not done everything. London Bridge is now found to be too narrow for the crowds that cross it, and it is about to be widened by means of two

"wings," so to speak, in the shape of footpaths, which shall cling to the masonry on each side. The present sidewalks are to be thrown into the carriage-way, which will make it 53 feet broad. These walks will be 12 feet wide, giving a total breadth of 77 feet—a very handsome gain. They will be supported by a system of iron-work springing from the bridge; and the London journals are imploring the undertakers to make the excrescences as airy and ornamental as possible and not elaborately ugly, like Nelson's Column at Charing Cross, and the Duke of York's Pillar with its cage at top, at the end of Regent-street. After the widening of the bridge, King William-street, leading to it, and called "a gullet" by the journalists, must be widened too.

The world of literature is sometimes disposed to redress as well as assail a reputation. We have lately seen the old Emperor TIBERIUS touched up into something very nearly respectable. Lord VERULAM is also whitewashed somewhat. Then, as for Sir WALTER RALEIGH, who has been denounced by HUME as a rogue and a pretender, for his report of the El Dorado of the Spanish Main, we have Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER, at the present session of the British Scientific Association, showing that this report was founded on facts. FOSTER lately visited the Caratal mines and the gulches in the bed of the Yurari, near the site of the old Spanish Mission of Tupuquen, on the Orinoco. At this place a settlement was made in 1857, and great quantities of gold have been drawn from it. RALEIGH speaks of the Falls of the Caroli—a place, no doubt, represented by the *Caroni*, a river running into the Orinoco. Sir WALTER was an irregular and adventurous genius, and commentators upon his career have often been puzzled by its manifestations. It is well that on one point of his character—truthfulness—there comes a favorable testimony.

CURRENT NOTES.

General CANBY has appointed Major W. H. WHIPPLE, Mayor of Norfolk, Va., in place of JAMES E. STOKES, removed. He was formerly Postmaster of the city.

A libel suit against the Baltimore *American* is being tried in the Superior Court of that city. It grows out of the publication of a statement relative to attacks made upon passengers in the cars passing through from Washington, in October last, immediately preceding the Pennsylvania election. Damages to the amount of $10,000 are claimed.

It is reported that influential citizens of Rhode Island have organized a new political party, the objects of which are to secure the adoption of universal suffrage, to oppose unequal taxation, to reform abuses in the Government of towns and cities, and to prevent the undue political influence of individuals or of cliques.

The inauguration of President ELIOT, of Harvard College, will take place in Cambridge on Tuesday, Oct. 19. He will be inducted by the President of the Board of Overseers at 3 o'clock P. M.

A Republican paper in Worcester, Mass., is doing its best to correct the errors in the names of the candidates of the State Labor Convention, as they were published in Boston. It is hard labor misspent.

A young couple walked from Lebanon, Ill., to St. Louis, twenty-eight miles, one day last week, for the purpose of getting married, and then were compelled to wait until the next day, as the Justice's office was closed when they arrived. The young lady was running away from a cruel father, and a rich old man to whom he was determined to marry her. But after the ceremony the father and his children were reconciled.

The time for the collection of the State taxes for 1868 in South Carolina is to be extended to the 15th inst., and it is understood that for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869, there will be no new assessment of real property, which will be taxed according to the valuation completed some months ago.

There was $106,000 in the State Treasury of Virginia on Thursday.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the death of the famous racer *Herzog* is regarded "with peculiar melancholy" in that city, while by his late owner, who refused $15,000 for him, it is "direly felt."

The Norfolk *Journal* says that a most remarkable, but by no means unusual sight in Virginia, nowadays, is that of an old fogy who has been dead and buried for years, arising from his tomb, shaking off his winding-sheet, sitting down to a table and writing a slashing letter on the political situation.

The Principal of a young lady's seminary in Massachusetts has advertised in the papers that his grounds are "protected with powder and ball." He expects the "cousins" and friends of his fair pupils to take warning.

Louisville papers say that Hon. JAMES B. BECK will positively decline a reëlection to Congress. One of them declares that he "has made a national reputation in less time than any public man of his day."

Ex-Governor CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, is dangerously ill in Baltimore. He has been totally blind for several years, and went to Baltimore intending to have an operation performed upon his eyes.

United States Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has published a card, in which he pronounces the statement telegraphed North that there were frauds in the New-Orleans Custom House during his administration as Collector, a most base and dastardly fabrication from beginning to end.

Delaware has shipped over two and a half million baskets of peaches this year.

Hon. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, R. I., who has been suffering from a long and severe illness, is convalescent, and will probably attend the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a delegate from his State.

The Nashville *Press & Times* says that the watch presented to LAFAYETTE by WASHINGTON, and stolen in that city in 1825, has recently been discovered in a pawnbroker's window in a western city.

The Boston *Herald*, a Democratic workingmen's organ, tells the workingmen that they make a grave mistake when they resolve in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks. "In fact," it says, "such a payment is no payment at all until the greenbacks themselves are redeemed, and it would virtually amount to the repudiation of the interest on the debt. It is of vital importance to the workingmen, as to all classes, that the national currency be preserved inviolate, and that the credit should be appreciated to the gold standard as soon as possible."

Students at Harvard College who do not pass Sunday at home must hereafter attend public worship at least once on Sunday, at the College Chapel or some church in the vicinity. Attendance upon the daily devotional exercises in the chapel is also compulsory.

One of the executors of an estate valued at over $1,000,000, in St. Louis, recently made a final settlement with the Probate Court as legatee, making no mention of commissions to the executors. The two other executors have now applied to the Court for a new settlement, claiming that the executors were entitled to $80,000 commissions.

The Newark *Advertiser* says that after Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN declined the Mission to China, it was tendered successively to Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, and Senator CONKLING, of this State, and that Mr. FESSENDEN would probably have accepted it, had not his unexpected death intervened

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the Debt—Official Announcement of the Secretary for September—A Decrease of $7,467,429 Since the Last Statement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ⅌ ct.	$20,000,000 00	Pay'ble after 15 yrs. from Jan. 1, '59	$250,000 00	Jan. and July
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ⅌ ct.	7,022,000 00	Pay'ble after 10 yrs. from Jan 1, 1861	87,775 00	Jan. and July
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	18,415,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1880	276,225 00	Jan. and July
March 2, 1861	Bds., Oregon War, '61	6 ⅌ ct.	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 yrs. from July 1, 1861	14,175 00	Jan. and July
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	189,317,600 00	P'ble at pleasure of Gov't aft. 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '61	2,839,764 00	Jan. and July
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	514,771,600 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62	12,869,290 00	May and Nov
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,125,000 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ⅌ ct.	194,567,300 00	Red'le after 10 and pay'le 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64	810,697 08	Mh. and Sept
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	3,882,500 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	97,062 50	May and Nov
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	125,561,300 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	3,139,032 50	May and Nov
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	203,327,250 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65	5,083,181 25	May and Nov
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	332,998,950 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	4,994,984 25	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	379,588,950 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '67	5,693,834 25	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	42,539,350 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '68	638,090 25	Jan. and July
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin interest			2,107,936,800 00		37,919,111 08	
Coupons due, not presented for payment					4,294,549 25	
Total					$42,213,660 33	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate. of Int.	Amount Outstanding	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867 and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3 ⅌ ct.	$50,545,000 00	On demand (interest estimated)	$1,137,262 50	An'lly or on Redempt'n of Certificates.
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ⅌ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	105,000 00	January and July.
Agg'te of debt b'ri'g int. in lawful money			$64,545,000 00	Accrued interest	$1,242,262 50	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outst'ding.	When Matured.	Accrued Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360 00
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	14,150 00	Dec. 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	58,700 00	July 1, 1868, 9 mos. int.	2,641 50
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ⅌ ct.	242,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	1 m. to 6 ⅌ ct.	103,614 64	At various dates	3,072 35
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 5½ ⅌ ct.	2,400 00	March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ⅌ ct.	3,300 00	April and May, 1863	198 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	33,850 00	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	2,471 05
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	5 ⅌ ct.	305,752 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866	15,287 60
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 ⅌ ct.	12,000 00	At various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ⅌ ct.	2,640,770 00	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	508,426 52
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	4, 5, 6 ⅌ ct.	183,010 00	Oct. 15, 1866	7,576 65
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	917,150 00	Aug. 15, 1867, June 15 and July 15, 1868	66,951 95
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased			$4,522,696 64	Total accd. interest	$620,774 62

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outst'g.
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes	$114,643 50
Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	United States Legal-tender Notes	356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862	Postal Currency	} 33,001,298 50
March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	}
March 3, 1863	Certificates for Gold Deposited	24,412,720 00
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		$413,528,662 00

Recapitulation.

Total debt, principal and interest	$2,634,609,856 00
Amount in the Treasury: Coin	$108,804,658 81
Currency	6,559,004 12
Sinking Fund in United States coin-interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon	16,125,158 55
Other United States coin-interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	34,625,962 50
Total	$166,114,783 98
Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund and purchased bonds in Treasury	$2,468,495,072 11
Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury on the 1st inst.	2,475,962,501 50
Decrease of public debt during the past month	7,467,429 39
Decrease since March 1, 1869	56,968,187 90

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific Company	6 per cent	$26,638,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific, Eastern Division	6 per cent	6,303,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Sioux City and Pacific	6 per cent	1,628,320	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Central Pacific	6 per cent	{ 2,362,000 22,009,000 }	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bds. Cen. Brh. U. P., assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak	6 per cent	1,600,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Western Pacific	6 per cent	640,000	Thirty years from date.
Total issue			$61,180,320	

Authorizing Acts.	Interest Payable.	Rate of Interest.	Int. accrued and not yet paid.	Int. paid by United States.	Int. repaid by transp'n of mails, &c.	Bal. of Int paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	$400,548 97	$2,081,869 89	$944,640 14	$1,137,229 75
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	94,545 00	834,813 09	599,748 47	235,064 62
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	24,424 80	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	{ Jan. 16 and July 16 / Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	29,444 22 / 329,549 86	588,846 83 / 1,130,399 75	} 4,256 48	1,624,960 10
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	24,000 00	205,808 26	5,290 79	200,517 47
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1834	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	6,272 88	46,606 03	......	46,606 03
Total issue			$908,785 73	$4,984,822 54	$1,643,952 15	$3,340,870 39

NOTE.—The $3,000,000 United States Bonds purchased on the 29th, (Wednesday,) and the $1,000,000 coin sold on 30th, (Thursday,) have not been included in the above statement, the details of the transaction not having been received at the Department. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has redeemed $1,451,487 77 Three per Cent. Certificates out of the reserve in his hands for that purpose. This item is not included in this statement.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of September, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Alexander Thompson, of Aurora.

Cayuga County lost on Tuesday one of its ablest, most useful and most generous citizens by the death of Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, at the age of 59 years. He was a son of Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, of Cambridge, Washington County, and was born in that town on the 2d of May, 1810.

He entered Union College at the age of 16, and after graduation studied medicine, first with his father, and then under the guidance of that able physician, Dr. JOHN B. BECK, Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City.

In 1832, while he was yet a student, the terrible scourge, cholera, fell upon the City. Unitedly the noble-hearted and self-sacrificing physicians of the City sought to stay its ravages, and foremost among them was this young student. It has been said of him that he almost lived in the cholera hospitals. His skill, his devotion and his constant attention drew many away from the reluctant hand of death.

In 1833, having completed his studies, he commenced the practice of his profession in Aurora. In this he was eminently successful, rapidly gaining experience and enlarging the sphere of his professional duties. He was long a leading member of the State Medical Society, and in 1855 was its President. The constitution of the Society does not permit a reëlection.

He has been one of the most public-spirited citizens of Aurora, and any movement calculated to advance its interests found in him a ready co-worker. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of ELEAZER BURNHAM, of Aurora, to whom he was married in 1834, and who died in 1842. In 1852 he married Miss MARY L. ROOT, daughter of the late LYMAN ROOT, of Albany, who survives him. The messenger of death found him in the active pursuit of his profession. On Tuesday he prescribed for a friend in his office, and as that friend arose to go he requested him to remain, saying: "I do not feel well to-day; sit down, I wish to talk with you." The friend advised him to return home, and he stepped out upon the walk, but was quickly seized with faintness, and fell into his friend's arms. He was borne to his house, and there, under the administration of restoratives, revived. Calmly he made a diagnosis of the disease, directed his wife to go to one of the bookcases in the office, describing its location, and giving the title of a book he wished to consult. When she returned, he told her the page on which she would find a case analagous to his, and asked her to "read it." Then he prescribed for himself, and, calmly and collected, watched the effect. The remedies not producing the desired effect, at 5 o'clock he announced that all was in vain; that his illness was mortal. Almost immediately hemorrhage commenced, convincing the anxious watchers that all was indeed vain, that the physician had read his own case, as that of a hundred others in a long practice, correctly. But, hoping against hope, his friends telegraphed for the most able physicians in the county, who arrived to find the eyes of their brother closed in death. At 8:20, in full possession of his faculties, he expired.

Virginia State Fair.

The annual fair of the Virginia State Agricultural Society will be held at Richmond, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of November. It will be one of the largest ever held on the Old Dominion, and Northern mechanics and manufacturers are cordially invited to send on specimens of their inventions and productions for exhibition

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

Owing to circumstances which are represented as unavoidable, and which we much regret, the performances of the French Opera Company at the Academy will be discontinued for the present, and until the production of AMBROISE THOMAS' "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'ebe," which, we are assured, will be given in about a week.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The institution for teaching Italian singing, established by Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, opened yesterday for the season, under very favorable auspices, and gives promise of a useful and prosperous career.

Matinees To-day.

Miss BATEMAN'S houses at Booth's Theatre have been crowded throughout the week, and "Leah," whose attractions seem to increase rather than to diminish, will be given at a *matinée* this day at 2 o'clock.

At the French Theatre "Martha" will be sung in the afternoon, and "The Bohemian Girl" for the last appearance of the Parepa-Rosa troupe in the evening.

The first Carlotta Patti *matinée* is to take place at Steinway Hall, the Franko family coöperating.

The Hornet—Her Armament, Officers and Crew—The Cuban Flag Raised.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Hornet* is at last fairly at sea, flying the Cuban flag, with a full crew and a heavy armament, prepared to wage war against such Spanish commerce as may fall in her way.

The history of this smart blockade-runner during the last few months has been an exciting one, from the time she left the yard of REANEY, NEAFIE & CO., at Kensington, until she completed her equipment as an armed privateer during the present week. She has slipped successively through the fingers of the customs and revenue officers of this port, the authorities of Halifax, and of the port of New-York, has shipped men, provisions, coal, arms and ammunition, within a short distance of the latter port, and is now at sea and likely to do no little damage among the Spanish steam and sailing marine.

Many erroneous statements are being published in the New-York papers as to the movements of the *Hornet*, and we therefore propose to lay before our readers a correct account of her movements since she escaped from the hands of the Halifax authorities.

In addition to the original crew, the *Hornet* shipped twenty-two men at Halifax, principally from the Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*. At that port she was joined by her former commander, Captain ESLING, and remained under his command until the present week, when she changed captains, as we shall presently explain.

Leaving Halifax on Sunday, Sept. 12, the *Hornet* took a southern course, and sighted Gay Head light, Long Island, on the 15th. She cruised in that neighborhood for a couple of days, and was then joined by a small schooner, from which she took twenty-five men, who have since appeared as marines.

Soon afterward the schooner *Onward*, from New-Bedford, arrived with arms and ammunition. Several days were lost in transferring her cargo, in consequence of rough weather, the steamer standing off and on, and the schooner lying in shore, until the Captain of the latter threatened to go home if he was not unloaded. The *Hornet* finally ran in, and on Friday night, 17th ult., the whole cargo was transferred to the *Hornet*.

The following is the armament thus obtained by the privateer: Three sixty-pound Parrots, two thirty-pound Parrots, two twenty-four-pound brass howitzers, forty or fifty copper-torpedoes, ten tons of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shell, besides small arms.

On Saturday morning, 18th ult., a tug arrived with the information that a schooner was lying off Fire Island with a cargo of coal, and the *Hornet* at once got under way and steamed down to that place, laying off and on for several days.

During this time the sidewheel steam tug *Martha Washington* made two trips from New-York to Fire Island, bringing fifteen men on the first and twenty-five men on the second trip.

On Tuesday, 28th ult., the privateer took the coal schooner in tow, and towed her to Montauk Point, where she anchored and took in about 150 tons of coal. The schooner afterward broke away from the steamer, went ashore and was totally wrecked.

On Wednesday last the *Martha Washington* made a third trip, bringing seventeen men, with stores and provisions. This appears to have completed the crew, which now numbers about one hundred and fifty men, of various nationalities, including forty or fifty Cubans.

On this day the character of the privateer was openly avowed. The permanent officers donned their uniforms and took command, the Cuban flag was hoisted, and the general design of the cruise was communicated.

The following is a partial list of the *Hornet's* officers:

Captain — —— HIGGINS, formerly of the United States Navy.

First Lieutenant—D. A. TELFAIR, formerly of the United States Navy.

Colonel of Marines, Monroe; Paymaster, Coning; Purser, Brown; Purser's Steward, McKay; Sailing Master, Esling; Master's Mate, Flaherty; Ensign, Cook; Gunner, Robt. Watson; Gunner's Mate, Daniel Fitzgerald; Chief Engineer, French; Assistant Engineers, Graham, Robinson, Lynch, Dennison, Kearney.

Much trouble was experienced among the men, especially the firemen, who demanded an advance of wages when the piratical character of the ship became known. Their demands were finally acceded to, and the first month's wages were paid down in gold at the following rates: Firemen, $60; petty officers, $45; seamen and marines, $35.

While taking her armament, Captain HIGGINS lamented that the delay had lost him the Havana and Cadiz mail steamer, which he had expected to capture and fit out as his consort with a part of his armament.

During the *Hornet's* sojourn on the Long Island coast, she has been frequently hailed by New-York pilot boats, and invariably answered their hail with the reply that she was the steamer *Queen*, bound for Bermuda, and engaged in patching boilers and repairing machinery.

We have thus brought up the doings of this mischievous privateer to within the last few days. She will probably next be heard from among the Spanish merchantmen, unless she should first be overhauled by some of our naval vessels, which is not very probable. The *Hornet* is very fast, and her only immediate trouble is likely to arise from a short supply of coal. Should her arrangements for fuel be successful, she will be able to show her heels to almost any naval vessel afloat.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL arrived in this City yesterday morning, partly on official and partly on private business. He looked over the new Post Office plans at the Astor House, and attended to several personal matters. In the evening he went to Wallack's in company with his wife.

Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, having tendered his resignation, retires from the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas at noon to-day. Perhaps it has never fallen to the lot of any judicial officer, after so brief an experience, to retire from the Bench with a reputation so high and general, alike for ability and impartiality, as that which Judge BARRETT bears with him back to the practice of his profession.

General WALBRIDGE, President of the Pacific Railroad Commission, passed through Detroit yesterday on his return to this City.

Rev. J. P. ROE, a Chaplain in the Union Army during the war, is in the field with two new lectures—one entitled "Union Scouts and Rebel Guerrillas," and the other "The Romance of Cavalry Life."

Senator CASSERLY, of California, and family, are at the St. James.

Baron Lederer, of Paris, and Dr. Bulkley, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Baltazzi Effendi, of the Turkish Legation, and Hon. J. A. Burden, of Troy, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland; Hon. Amasa Stone, Jr., of Ohio; Hon. A. D. White, of Syracuse; Hon. William Allen, of Albany; Judge A. S. Otis, of Cleveland, and Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General W. H. McCartney, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel. N. B. Scott, of Worcester, and Hon. A. B. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A.—Knox, the Hatter.

INTERESTING READING FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN—HOW A POOR JOURNEYMAN BECAME A MILLIONAIRE IN THIRTY YEARS.—Thirty years ago one KNOX started a hat store in a room ten feet wide by fifteen feet deep, in what was appropriately called the Hole in the Wall, in No. 110 Fulton-street. He avers that he could stand in the centre of the room and touch the wall on both sides with his outstretched hands. He was poor, but energetic and industrious, and had an eye for an angle and a curl that made for his tiles a reputation and a name among the nobby boys of the City. He did all his own work at this time, opening the store at 4 A. M. throughout the Summer and 6 A. M. during the Winter months, and was his own salesman, cashier, errand boy and journeyman. He was go-ahead and wise, made good head-gear, and let the public know it through the papers. The *Herald*, which was then the leading newspaper of the country, dubbed him "a rising young philosopher," and after events have well proved the wisdom of its now rheumatic and fading intelligence.

He burrowed in the "Hole in the Wall" for one year only, after which, in 1846, he removed to the old *Sun* building, No. 128 Fulton-st. Here he remained, constantly thriving and growing more and more into favor, until 1855, when he changed his base to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. On July 13, 1865, the Knox building fell a victim to the fire which destroyed Barnum's, but in four months afterward the present handsome six-story French-roof edifice arose like a Phœnix from the ashes of its predecessor, and KNOX had started in business again twice as extensive as formerly. This feat was only the legitimate result of the most indomitable energy, the greatest part of the work being done in a season when the mortar froze before the masons could lay the bricks upon it.

About two years ago he built No. 560 Broadway, a handsome Nova Scotia freestone edifice. A year afterward he bought No. 608 Broadway, a marble edifice.

During the Spring he obtained a twenty-five years' lease of the Prescott House, on the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, and of the dwelling adjoining in Spring-street, and on the 15th of April last he gutted it and remodeled the interior in the latest and best style at a total cost of $40,000. This work was done altogether by the day, and under Mr. KNOX's personal supervision, being finished on Saturday last.

The Prescott House was built for Captain DE GROOT, in 1853, by ROBERT RAY, Esq., and KNOX was one of its original tenants. He is now the only one of them left in it, and is its proprietor.

One of the *Sun* reporters visited it yesterday afternoon and inspected it thoroughly, from basement to roof. It is a seven-story brick building painted in yellow ochre, and is 50 feet feet front by 100 feet deep. The facings are all of ornamental iron, and are of a deep brown color. A stout iron balcony runs around the front and is shaded by a fancy awning.

The basement is fitted up as a first-class barber shop, and is run by Mr. PAKULSKI. It is 100 x50 feet in extent, including bathrooms, &c. A layer of locust sleepers, covered with concrete, and that again with hemlock boards, supports a floor of black walnut. The wainscoting, bathrooms, &c., are all of the same kind of wood, and are finished in the highest style of modern art. The arrangements for lighting and ventilating are on an improved and very effective scale. A winding staircase in the centre of the room leads up into the corner of the saloon.

The entrance to this is from Broadway, and it is magnificently fitted up. Plate glass, silver plating, black walnut and gorgeous paintings please the eye on every side; the ceilings are laid out in panels of elaborate frescoed work; the floors are covered with mosaic tiling, and handsome oil-paintings of allegorical subjects, in oval gilt frames, are let into the panels of the walls. A railroad ticket office stands just inside the door, and the hotel office is at the further end. A noticeable feature connected with this last is a large silver and black walnut Chalmers' Ennunciator, by which any guest of the house can instantly call a waiter to any room in which he or she may be stopping. Behind the counter stands Mr. HEXTER, to whom Mr. KNOX has sublet the premises for ten years, and he informs us that with 130 rooms in the house he has now 200 lodgers, some of whom he is obliged to accommodate in one of the parlors.

KNOX's hat store is on the left of this, and is magnificently fitted up, as is the other store on the corner, which as yet is without a tenant. The show windows are all of a single plate of glass, and all the iron work is silver plated.

All through the house the same magnificence and luxury are everywhere visible, but what strikes the eye most particularly is the general air of comfort, of light and roominess, which fills the whole house. The stairs are all of iron and are wide and easy of ascent. The furniture and appointments are the beau ideal of luxury and ease. The greatest improvement of all, however, is the elevator, or perpendicular railway, for the use of the guests, which Mr. KNOX has added to the building at an expense of $12,000. It is attached to the side of the house, and runs from the bottom to the top, with landings at every floor. The shell is of corrugated iron, and the car is a model of ingenuity and luxury, being frescoed and upholstered in the handsomest and most luxurious manner. A large elevator of OTIS BROTHERS & CO.'s patent, in the basement, lowers and raises it at the will of the conductor, who simply pulls or stops a wire rope in the corner of the car, should he wish to ascend or descend. Should the wire rope, which is two inches thick, appear to break, catches are so arranged on the side of the car that it will instantly stop wherever it may be.

Our space will not permit us to do more than mention the many costly and ingenious appliances which were shown up on every hand—in the rooms, in the parlors, in the reading room back of the barroom, in the water closets, the drying rooms, the 100x30 feet dining room, the kitchen, the pantries, &c., &c. We can only state that they are in keeping with every other part of the house which we have described, and are perfections of modern ingenuity and taste.

The whole building, as well as the other edifice of which he is the owner, reflects the highest credit upon the man who, although yet in the prime of life, has succeeded in thirty years in rising from the poor young hatter of the Hole in the Wall to the proud proprietor of the Prescott House, as he says himself, "by hard Knox."

The above truthful sketch of one of our successful business men appeared recently in the *Sun*. KNOX, and BONNER, of the *Ledger*, were born in the same town, and we believe in the same street, and have both made fortunes by the exercise of the same qualities, persistent pluck and indomitable industry. BONNER's special delight is in fast horses. KNOX's peculiar admiration is for fine hats and the wearers thereof. Long may they live to indulge in these innocent pastimes.—*New-York Sun.*

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MARRIED.

ALLEN—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, in this City, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., JOSEPH G. ALLEN, of Fairfield, Conn., to JULIA COLWELL, daughter of the late Edmund J. Rogers, of this City.

CUTTING—POMEROY.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 30, by Rev. E. L. Wells, WALTER CUTTING, of New-York, to MARIA C., daughter of Robert Pomeroy, Esq., of Pittsfield.

ELMER—GRAY.—At Columbia, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869, by Rev. B. H. Witherow, Dr. WILLIAM ELMER, Jr., of Trenton, N. J., to Miss ALICE GRAY, of the former place.

GERHARD — ZIMMERMANN.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. J. R. Johnson, D. D., assisted by Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., PAUL F. GERHARD, of this City, to MARY W., daughter of Charles F. Zimmermann.

LANMAN—HASKELL.—At Westminster Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1869, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, GEO. D. LANMAN to FANNIE EVELYN, daughter of David L. Haskell, all of Brooklyn.

NICHOLSON—MILLS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., CHARLES B. NICHOLSON to MELISSA S. MILLS, daughter of the late Oliver Mills, all of this City.

RAYMOND—HUNT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, at Unadilla, N. Y., by Rev. Michael Scofield, JOHN B. RAYMOND, of Cornwall, N. Y., to EVELYN, daughter of the late Alvin Hunt, of Watertown, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BEARE.—On Friday, Oct. 1, after a brief illness, MARY SUSAN, wife of Thomas M. Beare. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAGUE.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, THEODORE BLAGUE, aged 53 years.

BLANCK.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, THOS. J. BLANCK, in the 65th year of his age. His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, and of his brother, Aaron P. Blanck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Hudson-st., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, of hemorrhage, RICHARD D. BRINCKERHOFF, aged 44 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 West 13th-st., without further notice.

DE BEVOISE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 1, ABRAHAM A. DE BEVOISE, in the 30th year of his age. His relatives and friends, also the friends of his brother, Wm. H. De Bevoise, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONGDON.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, J. HINDS CONGDON, of the firm of Griffen & Congdon, of this City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services from his late residence, No. 234 East 12th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HASKINS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, ADELAIDE C., widow of the late Charles Haskins, aged 46 years. The funeral from Trinity Chapel, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, C. C. Leeds, are invited to attend.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Sept. 1, RACHEL BLISS, widow of the late Rev. Henry Hunter. The funeral will take place on Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Sedgwick, No. 112 West 45th-st.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, SCHUYLER GRANVILLE, infant son of Rev. J. Tuttle and Fannie I. Manice Smith.

SMITH.—At sea, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, CYRUS A. SMITH, in the 89th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Lucius Hopkins, No. 126 5th-av, on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1½ P. M.

WHITING.—On Friday, Oct. 1, WILLIE FLOYD, only child of Wm. H. and Esther A. Whiting, aged 2 months and 2 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 73 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn

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POLITICAL.

A MASS MEETING TO RATIFY THE nomination of JAMES E. COULTER for Police Justice for the Fourth District, will take place at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

HARRY METZINGER, President.
MICHAEL FAY, Vice-President.
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ARKANSAS POLITICS.

Situation Before and Since War—Republicanism Versus Radicalism—The Two Parties and Their Leaders—United States Senatorship—The Press—The Future Prospects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

If any significance ought to attach to the political *morale* of such a State as Arkansas, it is more because of its politic-philosophic interest than of its otherwise national importance. Yet Arkansas has a political history such as attaches to no other State. If there ever was a community or a people who have always been overtaxed to support a State Government which never guaranteed protection to life, person or property, and never benefited either socially, politically or pecuniarily any individual member of the governed class, it is the poor, down-trodden, yet much-abused, but honest and self-reliant inhabitants of the State of Arkansas. With mineral and agricultural resources and natural channels of communication superior almost to any other section of the Union, she exhibits at this late day, (for she is not young,) less agricultural and mechanical development, and less individual enterprise, than any of her sister States. For a series of years before the war Arkansas, first under the control of one political Ring and then of another, had become almost a political and financial wreck before Arkansas radicalism (which, whatever it may be, is not Republicanism,) had an opportunity to obtain possession of the suffering body politic.

The truth is, Arkansas is not understood; no Southern State is entirely understood by the North. It is her misfortune, but not her fault, that this is so. Because she has erred it is therefore not impossible that she does not deserve the full extent of the punishment which she is this day receiving. It must not be forgotten that Arkansas, at one period of her history, and that so late as 1861, by a popular vote of her people, unhesitatingly pronounced herself in favor of the Union. And at the close of the rebellion her people were ready to accept the inevitable, with however much of disappointment, reluctance and regret it may not be said, but with abundant hopes for a more prosperous and more profitable future. Arkansas was to enter upon a new career, but under new managers and under entirely a new system of management. Those who had condemned her faults and derided her weakness and her folly would secure to her an honorable and a prosperous future.

How have they been deceived! Not a mile of railroad constructed, nor in process of construction, since the war—not a public school worthy the name in the State, although $30,000 are annually paid to Superintendents alone—the public debt increased many millions of dollars—one-tenth part of her landed estates already sold for taxes—the Holford bonds, justly amounting to less than $400,000, offered to be funded by Governor CLAYTON, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose last Winter, in the sum of $1,400,000—over four per cent. of every man's property in the State annually paid into the treasury to support as incompetent a set of State officials (with a few noble exceptions) as were ever in power—three-fourths of the members of the present Legislature to-day non-residents of their districts—immigration discouraged—capital driven from the State—the people everywhere dissatisfied and disaffected, and ignorance and vice triumphant. These are unwelcome but undeniable facts.

Has Republicanism done this or has it not? Here Radicalism and Republicanism, as understood in Arkansas, disagree. It will be remembered that during the session of the Legislature last Winter, seventeen Republican members, with Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON, a staunch Republican, at their head, having become thoroughly disgusted with the Clayton Ring of the Republican Party, effected an organization, appointed an executive committee, issued a *pronunciamiento*, and deliberately read Governor CLAYTON and his Ring out of the Republican Party. In turn the Clayton faction, through the Republican newspaper, the Clayton party organ, denounced the aforesaid seventeen Republican members as apostates from the Republican fold. The Conservative or Johnson Republicans however, having the sympathies of the people on their side, and the confidence of prominent Republicans throughout the country generally, have not been silent nor inactive. This wing of the Republican Party, which, however, claims to be the only true Republican Party in the State, has become, through the action of Mr. RICHARDSON, late editor of the *Republican*, but now a zealous liberal Republican, together with the coöperation of JOHNSON and others, irrevocably separated from the Clayton Radicals, and the circumstances which precipitated this action are as follows:

During the absence of Governor CLAYTON, who recently went to New-York for the purpose of procuring the funding of the Holford bonds before referred to, Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON repaired to the capitol, intending to take charge of the Governor's office, as provided in the Constitution, in the absence of the Governor. Before his arrival Governor CLAYTON returned. He had not informed JOHNSON of his intended departure, which neglect of duty or of courtesy on his part was duly appreciated by JOHNSON and his friends. It was rumored, with how much truth it may never be known, that the great seal of the State also accompanied the Governor on his trip to Wall-street. It was also hinted that if JOHNSON should assume the duties of the Gubernatorial office he would at once cause a writ to be issued for the arrest of Governor CLAYTON in New-York City, and convoke the Legislature. It was also rumored that articles of impeachment were already prepared against him.

Upon the evening of his arrival at the capital, Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON was made the recipient of a complete ovation by the citizens generally, with whom he is extremely popular, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the speech which Governor JOHNSON made upon this occasion he denounced CLAYTON and his *Ring* as responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs in the State, and as not being in sympathy with, nor in any manner representing the great national Republican Party of the country. His speech may be regarded as settling the question, at least for the present, of the new party movement in this State—for if the Conservative Republicans make any sort of a respectable fight, the Conservatives generally, who are not Republicans, will be certain to give them their support.

It is true no election of any importance takes place until next year, but that election will be the most important one yet held in this State, as not only is the lower House of the State Legislature to be elected, together with Representatives in Congress, but the Legislature elects a United States Senator; besides there are various questions of great interest, contemplating a change in the State Constitution upon which the people will be called to decide.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

There are many aspirants for the Senatorship. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the present incumbent, MCDONALD, Governor CLAYTON, and Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS. MCDONALD and BROOKS are not believed to be in sympathy with the extreme faction which now controls the State Government. JOHNSON is not an aspirant for Senatorial honors. Of course his influence, which is powerful, will be thrown against CLAYTON. This is the way affairs look now.

THE PRESS.

Arkansas has, without doubt, more political newspapers in proportion to her population than any other State. She has also a larger proportion representing the Republican Party—that is, if CLAYTON be a Republican, which the Johnson Republicans deny. (He was once an uncompromising Democrat.) The Legislature of this State has provided that the Governor shall designate the newspapers in various parts of the State which shall receive the official printing patronage. This patronage is sufficient to support newspapers in almost every county without any other aid. It will readily be seen, therefore, that this patronage is an immense power in the hands of the Executive if used fearlessly and unscrupulously. This, with his appointing power, which is almost unlimited, and by no means in accordance with JENCKES' "Civil Service" bill, renders CLAYTON a hard man to beat in the Senatorial race. But notwithstanding his immense power, his opponents confidently expect his defeat.

If the Democracy triumph in the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, an attempt will be made to reorganize the Democratic Party in this State. If otherwise, Democracy is done for in Arkansas, as throughout the South generally. In this event the new party organization contemplated, under the name of Liberalism, will doubtless succeed, and the Liberal newspaper will become the party organ. In the meantime a project is on foot to establish a Conservative, or as they style themselves, true Republican organ in this city. Mr. RICHARDSON, (Reno,) late editor of the *Republican*, will be its controlling spirit. If, however, the Johnson, or Conservative, Republicans and the Liberals should join hands, the Democracy will be compelled to make a show of fight, even if they support the Liberal candidates. T.

FROM TEXAS TO KANSAS.

The Arkansas River and Its Tributaries—The Prairies—Something About Texan Cattle—Kansas—Baxter Springs—Kansas City and Lawrence—The State Fair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

The Fort Scott road crosses the Arkansas River a mile above Fort Gibson, half way between the fort and the ferry. The clear green volume of Grand River pours into the Arkansas from the north. But it looks as though it ran against its turbid waters, and then left off, so abrupt is the change in color. The banks of the latter are high and steep; the river is broad and shallow, the water a diluted red mud, and the bottom a quicksand. Half a mile above the ferry, the Verdigris River, true to its name, empties its clear "green-gray" waters also into the Arkansas from the north, and, like the Grand, is cut square off at the end by its mud-red receiver. These red rivers are most singular, and this one gains nothing in beauty by contrast with its tributaries.

THE FERRY OVER THE ARKANSAS.

The pilot, or conductor, or whatever they call the "boss" on a ferry-boat, was a Herculean negro, of gigantic latitude, and immense muscle. His hair was divided off into locks, wound their entire length with blue woolen yarn. (A favorite custom among the colored people in Texas—they think it makes the hair grow.) It gave him the appearance of having his large head driven full of spikes, but every spike was bristling with energy. His crew consisted of another negro and two Indians—all spare, straight, silent men, to whom he gave directions in Cherokee, which were immediately obeyed with the stolid accuracy and indifference of machine work. But the hardest work he did himself.

THE VERDIGRIS RIVER.

Landing safely, we wended our way up to the mouth of the Verdigris, and then, separated from it by thick woods, up the river for several miles to a stopping place. Turning down a lane we came to the river bank and turned out for noon. Here for many rods the shore was a great flat rock, checked into uneven diamonds by a system of cracks, one set of which ran at regular intervals from the water straight to the woods; the other set at irregular distances crossing them diagonally. The heat was excessive, and I believe, we could have roasted eggs on the rocks. Going to the river, under a fallen cotton wood, I cooled off. Little fishes fairly swarmed around my fingers when I held them under water, and kept coming, larger and more of them, tempting my destructiveness very safely, for I could not catch them. It is a most beautiful river.

THE PRAIRIES.

Miles and miles of rolling prairies swelled between the Verdigris and the Neosho. Every green billow was crowned with whitish lime rocks, like the white caps on a rough sea. The grass was luxuriant, and people were putting up immense stacks of hay on the ground. Wood was so much more precious than hay, that no scaffolding was placed beneath to keep it from the damp earth. Just now the earth was dry enough for fuel, notwithstanding the rain which had fallen in Kansas, leaving this region so dry that under the noonday sun the camp-fires spread in the green grass, burning over many acres before the evening dews came to quench them. The large, coarse weeds stood, charred yet unconsumed, over the blackened spaces, drying for the next fire. Furrows were plowed around the stack-yards, to ward off the flames. We could see the smoke of these burnings, rising in different directions, all day.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEXAN CATTLE.

Near the water courses, great herds of cattle were pasturing and fattening, while awaiting the season when it would be lawful to drive them through Kansas and Missouri. The handsomest and fattest of all these droves belonged to a Chickasaw Indian, who raised them, and was bringing them very slowly to market. The Texan at home scouts the idea that his fine, healthy droves can poison the pasture for Northern cattle, and their newspapers loudly accuse the Border States of legislating against them out of spite and jealousy; but old experienced drovers acknowledge the fact and the danger. "It doesn't seem as if it could be so," I heard one say, "but then it *is*. I saw twenty head of fine Missouri steers die in one night, just for pasturing after a Texas drove, and never one of the Texas cattle was sick a bit." And this is the testimony all along the border. The people of Kansas are as anxious for the cattle trade as the Texans themselves, but even with all their precaution, the "Spanish fever" has made its appearance near Abelene this season, from droves herded near the line. The theory that the privations and cruelties of transportation by rail caused the distemper, is sufficiently disproved by the fact that these grazing herds, which never saw a railroad, leave the infection behind them. It is a pity there is no way to telegraph these herds directly from Texas to our Eastern cities. There never was better beef made anywhere. In March these herds are mere bags of bones. In June they are fat enough for beef, and of course as tender as veal, with a grassy, half venison flavor altogether delicious. Some thousand miles of travel makes them tough, and stall feeding rids them of their venison flavor, and New-Yorkers find them rather indifferent beef. If sirloins just as they have them in Texas should make their appearance in the New-York market, they would be deemed a luxury, when once their quality was discovered. Yet the Texans, like most Western people, prefer pork. They fry beefsteak and eggs in lard. They cook bacon with snap beans and black-eyed peas, and "season" poultry—even prairie chickens and quail—with chunks of fat bacon, and delicate flavors are voted insipid.

KANSAS.

Crossing the Neosho River and passing through the Seneca (the old Western New-York tribe) lands, we came all of a sudden on the new, wide-awake village of Baxter Springs, and knew we had reached Kansas. It seemed as though we had just driven over the invisible bridge which separates the pastoral from this go-ahead age, and had come to prosaic modern times in a moment. "How many signs there are over all the shop-doors!" said one. "And how nice and new they are! They make the business part of town look brisk." We soon noticed another sign of change of locality; for "we have come to a place where they work the roads, and fill up sloughs, and bridge gulleys!" But the corn fields were full of weeds up to the ears. We did not understand it then, but learned afterward that the incessant Spring and Summer rains had made the ground so soft that cultivation was impossible.

KANSAS CITY AND LAWRENCE.

After a remarkably quick trip of 500 miles in eighteen days we reached Kansas City. "I was here just before the war," said one of the party. "It was just a straggling village then, and I knew everybody in it. Now there are 30,000 people here, and I don't know how to find the road home!" In two hours more I was in Lawrence. The State Fair came off a few days afterward, but I note only the things which I did not expect to see—the rest was like any other State Fair. The largest and best pears I had ever seen, and the most of them, made their appearance in the fruit department, and finer grapes, freer from mildew or blight. The Leavenworth people lead off in fruits, and one of the chief among them was a lady, a Mrs. LOAR, who attends in person to her own orchard and nursery, and says nobody but herself has pruned one of her trees for the last three years. She took a number of premiums. I did not ask her nativity, but she appeared to be an American. The apples were exceedingly good for so new a country, but the pears were astonishing. Another exhibitor showed a fleece of wool, a hank of yarn from it, and a roll of cloth, all grown and manufactured in and near Lawrence. And there were beets, squashes and melons of the most preposterous dimensions. Kansas is naturally no better than Texas; but railroads and the people make all the difference, except that of climate, which is in favor of Texas. What freedom and free schools and railroads will do for her, by-and-by, when they have produced their legitimate fruit, and she is really reconstructed, the future will determine. God speed the day! E. C. W.

On Wednesday evening the old Methodist Church at Fort Lee was not only crowded, but unable to contain all who sought entrance at the door, to hear Colonel E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) speak on temperance. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and at the close of the meeting a committee was formed to take the preliminary steps for forming a Division of Sons of Temperance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week ending to-day has been one of the most successful and gratifying of the season. The recent excitement in Wall-street seems to have had no effect on the real estate market. Really desirable suburban property sold as well during and after that grand flare-up as at any other season, and at no time was any depressing effect noticeable. This is explained by the fact that the people who purchased such property are not of the class interested in Wall-street speculations. They are generally men of moderate means, who have by careful industry accumulated sums sufficient to buy small, comfortable homesteads, who have their money in some savings bank or other equally safe and quiet investment, who are entirely ignorant of the tricks and shams of "the Street," and who know nothing of "bulls" and "bears" beyond what they see in the papers. There are few or no speculators to be seen at any of these country sales. The people who attend buy small plots and improve them, and when the houses are finished occupy them, bidding adieu to rent-day and landlords, and becoming land-owners themselves, securing homes where they and their families may live, and which their children can occupy after them.

The week to come promises to be as interesting as the one now closing. Several our-of-town sales are announced, and some of them are quite attractive. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., at Linden, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have a sale of 250 choice building-lots, by order of Messrs. MEEKER WOOD and CHAS. HUSSA. The place is handsomely situated, and as a place of residence presents rare attractions, combining as it does the society and conveniences of a town with the pure air and health of the country. The rich plain upon which it is located commences at the Blue Range of mountains and extends to Staten Island Sound. It is a tract of land for beauty, health and fertility unsurpassed by any spot in this part of the State. The whole plain is of rich garden land in a high state of cultivation. The country is just sufficiently rolling to make rides and drives pleasant, and is watered by fine brooks of pure spring water, which flowing picturesquely through the plain, add to the beauties and attractions furnished by the neighboring hills and the surrounding country. The Linden Hotel, situated at the depot, will be sold the same day. It is in the immediate vicinity of the station, modern built, 40x50, two and a half stories, contains seventeen rooms, and is a first-class hotel. The grounds comprise one acre, with ample stable and shed accommodations. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Maps, free tickets and full particulars may had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day, at White Plains, N. Y., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of 200 choice lots and villa plots, finely located near the depot, stores, churches and schools. The grounds are high, command fine views, and are in the immediate vicinity of elegant and costly dwellings. The town is but twenty-three miles distant from, and is in constant communication with, New-York by numerous trains. Seven beautiful cottages are now in course of erection on the property. When the purchase amounts to over $5,000, two thirds may remain on mortgage; on all other purchases fifty per cent. may remain. Also, at the same time and place eighteen acres, subdivided into fifty villa plots, will be sold, situated on Broadway, near the Methodist Church. Maps, free tickets and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. COLE has an important sale of business and other property on Third-avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn. Our advertising columns contain particulars of other interesting sales to be made during the week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Charles-st., n. s., 134.2 ft. e. of 4th-st., 17.3x95	$16,800
Cherry-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Corlears-st., 200x195	105,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20x49.8	17,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 101.7 ft. s. of Spring-st., 19.3x50	10,750
Ludlow-st., No. 52, 20x87.6	14,400
Marion-st., w. s., 166.9 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25.7x40	5,000
Madison-st., n. s., 311.2 ft. e. of Scammel, 23.9x96	23,500
Manhattan-st., s. s., lots Nos. 162, 164, Manhattanville Chart, 50x100	2,825
Pitt-st., No. 27, 25x100	5,500
13th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x—	18,500
14th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	18,500
26th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9	nom.
31st-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	65,000
42d-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of Madison-av., 26x62.5	56,000
44th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
44th-st., n. s., 125.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.9x100.5	16,000
47th-st., s. s., 490 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	34,250
49th-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x100.5	35,000
49th-st., n. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x100.5	36,000
52d-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.4x100.5	18,000
53d-st., n. s., 115.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.4	34,000
56th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x200.10	20,000
57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	29,000
107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.11	1,385
112th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.10	9,500
119th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	4,500
12[illegible]th-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	4,300
144th-st., n. s., 257.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 42.1x199.10x64x—	3,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100	9,750
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x73	25,250
Madison-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25x108	50,000
Madison and 4th avs., between 68th and 69th sts.	255,000
Leases Recorded.	
Division-st., No. 169, 5 years, per year	$1,200
West 42d-st., No. 430, 4 years, per year	1,200
11th-av. and 46th-st., s. e. corner, 4 years and 17 months, per year	600
Delancy-st., No. 123, 3 years, per year	600
1st-av., No. 373, 3 years and 7 months, per year	660
Liberty-st., No. 146, 4 years, per year	1,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Boerum-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	$1,500
Butler-st., n. s., 103.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x200	13,000
Canton-st., e. s., 446 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 126.6x56.6x146.6x114.6x14x80	60,000
Carroll-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. s. of Franklin-av., 100x100. Carroll-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. s. of Franklin-av., 100x100	6,250
Degraw-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Sixth-av., 17x75	3,400
Hall-st., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	11,500
High and Adams sts., s. w. cor., 50x60.2	800
Hoyt-st., w. s., 66.9 ft. n. of Dean-st., 22.3x81	8,000
Huntington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100	6,600
Marshall-st., 25 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	5,000
President-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100. Henry-st., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of President-st., 25x104	nom.
Skillman-st., w. s., 103.2 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 18.2x100	5,800
Skillman-st., w. s., 120.4 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 18.2x100	5,728
Suydam-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Willow-st., 90x30x102.6x25	nom.
1st-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	700
South 6th-st., s. s., 23.8 ft. w. of 3d-st., 62x65.9	7,000
8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 20x74	1,400
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,700
22d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	900
Greene-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Hall-st., 20x100	12,375
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Bushwich-av., 25x100	4,000
Tompkins-av., w. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 37.6x100	1,750
6th-av., w. s., 134.4 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 18x80	12,000
Lots Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, and 178 to 181, inclusive, indefinite	6,000
Lots Nos. 342 and 379, (Flatbush,) George Martense's heirs' map	600
Parcel No. 37, London terrace	3,500
Lots Nos. 88, 89 and 90, East New-York, Whitehead Howard's heirs	1,037
Same property	2,400
Lot No. 182, Abm. Van Nostrand's property, Eighteenth Ward	250
Lot No. 183, Abm. Van Nostrand's property, Eighteenth Ward	275
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
3d-av., e. s. 150 ft. s. of 2d-st., 50x105	$1,200
Morrisania.	
Benson-av., s. s., 229 ft. e. of Morris-av., 21x106	$1,400
Mount Pleasant.	
Albany Post road, w. s., adjoining H. and R. Lawrence's 57 acres	$80,000
Ossining.	
Spring-st., w. s., indefinite, 50x145	$2,500
Yale-av., s. e. s., indefinite, 25x170	426
Peekskill.	
Smith-st., w., 100 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 50x100	$1,000
West Farms.	
Grant-av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of Central-av., 50x114	$650
Yonkers.	
Palisade-av., e. s., adjoining G. W. Francis', (J. C. Bell's property)	$20,000
Post road, e. s., adjoining W. H. Laurence's, 3½ acres	12,000
Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge road, n. s., adjoining E. A. Baldwin's, Lots Nos. 55, 56 and 57, Charles Darke's property	1,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Wayne-st., n. s., adjoining lot No. 10, Mann map, 16.8x110	$9,250
Hoboken.	
Lot No. 15, block No. 3, Hespe & Weber map, 25x100	$500
Lot No. 28, block No. 52, Coster estate, 25x100	1,500
Hudson City.	
Clinton-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hutson-st., 62.7x100	$4,500
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 5, Hudson City Terrace Company, 50x100	550
Lot No. 27, map of Waverley, 25x100	1,200
Bergen.	
Boswick-place, s. s., 37 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x38	$425
Pine-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Lafayette-st., 50x100	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF A WIDE street, on Madison-av., Murray Hill, an elegant house and furniture, very suitable for a bachelor who wishes to live luxuriously and entertain in a stylish manner; house is most conveniently arranged; rooms en suite on all the floors; ventilation and water works complete and unusual; there is hardly such a bachelor's establishment to be found on the island; house contains twelve rooms, one of which is a large billiard room; 'tis equally desirable for any family; price as it stands, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thomas C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in fee No. 92 William-st., to east corner of Platt-st., 32.5 1-7 feet front, 36 feet rear, by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

Also, the first-class store and lot in fee No. 74 John-st., about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 143 AND 145 WEST 53D-ST., one three-story and basement and one four-story and basement brown-stone house: extra plumbed; black-walnut parlors; all improvements; price $21,000 and $27,500; also, just finishing, five four-story brown-stone houses in 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50; first-class; for sale cheap. Apply to the owners, J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

CALL OR SEND FOR PAMPHLET showing how a nice new house with five, six, seven, eight, nine or ten rooms, and one or more full lots, can be purchased, within thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York; fifty trains daily. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

A 5TH-AV. FULL LOT AT ENTRANCE to Park for sale low if applied for promptly. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station; residence and four acres, on elevation, corner Scotland Road and Montrose-av.; house contains every modern convenience, gas and bathroom; fine old trees and fruit; stable, carriage, cow, ice and gardener's houses; views unsurpassed; price low; terms to suit. Will exchange for City property. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house, in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden, fine fishpond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES, IN Dutchess County New-York, one mile from the Hudson River, and Hamburg depot on the Hudson River Railroad; a splendid view of the river. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE low, a house with ten rooms and attic; gas and sewer connection; on paved street; location first-class; lot 50x200; six minutes from depot; price $11,000. Apply to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., N. Y.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON the Sound; pleasant residences for sale; fine water fronts; moderate prices; easy terms. J. W. ATWATER, Cos cob Bridge Station, Conn.

SEVENTEEN GEORGIA COTTON plantations at one-quarter value, comprising 15,000 acres of the best lands of the State. CALLAWAY & WHEELER, Real Estate Agents, Americus, Ga.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ONE year from Oct. 1, to a private family only; house in perfect order, 23 feet wide, high stoop, three stories and attic, with every convenience, in one of the most agreeable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 114 Congress-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., or of T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 42 West 19th-st.; completely furnished throughout in the most fashionable manner. For terms and permission to see it apply to GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE DOUBLE house, elegantly furnished, located near 5th-av. and the Brevoort House. Rent $6,000 per annum for one year or 18 months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A RELIABLE private family, a three-story and French-roof house in perfect order. Apply at No. 30 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 20 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—three rooms deep; all improvements. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Can be seen after 12 o'clock.

CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—To be let, furnished, to a private family only. Permits of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 119 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, third floor front, or any part of them; or would share them with another lawyer. Apply on premises to J. A. BROADHEAD.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY ARTIST OF note wishes board, in City or country, with a strictly private family of refinement having a commodious room to spare, and willing to receive part payment—say from $20 to $40 per month according to circumstances—in cash, and the rest in family likenesses. Address, for three days, with full particulars, E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Homeopathic Insurance Company, No. 231 Broadway, New-York, or Box No. 5,821 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to buy a full-width house on the south side of the street, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 7th avs.; price must not exceed $35,000; early possession not important. Address with full particulars Box No. 2,619, New-York Post Office.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in this City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE or a large floor in a respectable neighborhood, by a gentleman, wife and child. Address T. G., No. 58 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1869.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY HON. GEO. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at the Custom House, Norfolk, at 12 o'clock M.,

THE OLD UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

Situated on Washington Point, in the County of Norfolk.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The lot fronts on the Elizabeth River, 285 feet 1½ inches, with an equal frontage on two wide streets and a ten-foot alley, the entire premises being inclosed with a solid brick wall.

This property is most beautifully located, is well adapted for a first-class academy or for a place of public resort, and with a small outlay, the house could be modernized, thereby making it one of the most beautiful and attractive private residences in the State.

From its commanding situation excellent views can be had of the surrounding country and of the Elizabeth River far below Craney Island. These premises, from their close proximity to the City of Norfolk, where real estate is rapidly advancing, makes it a most desirable investment and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

TERMS OF SALE:

Three thousand dollars ($3,000) on the day of sale; the balance in four (4) equal quarter-yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1870, with interest from day of sale until paid.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve a forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interests of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale will be given to the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payments shall have been made.

A plat descriptive of the above property can be seen upon calling at this office.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

7TH-AV. BOULEVARD.—Four lots, northeast corner of 7th-av. and 127th-st., each 25x100.

127TH-ST.—Two lots adjoining, north side, each 25x99.11. All on beautiful high ground, at one of the finest points of the Grand Boulevard, and will be sold in one parcel, affording a noble site for a public building. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 1½ P. M.,

IMPORTANT SALE OF 250 VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT LINDEN, N. J.

By order of Meeker Wood, Esq., and C. Hussa, Esq.

Forty minutes from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and two miles from Elizabeth, a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

Linden is one of the most desirable points as a place of residence on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad. The Company has recently erected a costly and attractive station, and within the past few years Messrs. FERDINAND BLANCKE, MEEKER WOOD, and many other prominent New-Yorkers have built a great number of neat and ornamental residences, that are all occupied by gentlemen doing business in the City.

The lots to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. ARE IMMEDIATELY AT THE STATION, (the land on which it stands having been given by MEEKER WOOD, Esq.,) and in the heart of all these improvements. THE POST OFFICE IS ON THE PROPERTY, also the Linden Hotel; in fact, the property is unexceptionable in every particular, THE STREETS BEING HANDSOMELY GRADED, and not a lot that will be offered is five minutes' walk from the station, and the nearest lot is not as many seconds.

The property adjoins the land of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., who will take pleasure in giving parties full particulars in regard to this most desirable piece of lotted property ever offered at auction on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Terms remarkably easy.

Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and $10 monthly thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

Captain Young will preserve order.

Maps and passes now ready at the office of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., No. 97 Cedar-st., and at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, At 12:30 P. M., ABSOLUTE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE VILLA PLOTS AT MADISON, N. J.

These lots are eligibly situated, ten minutes' walk from the station, and immediately opposite the property of the Drew Seminary, are on elevated ground, and command

MOST MAGNIFICENT VIEWS,

extending from Orange to Morristown. This property is known as the Edward Holland Estate, and is to be positively sold, by order of the

MADISON LAND ASSOCIATION.

Special trains will leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Maps and passes ready five days before the sale. Full particulars at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 26 PINE-ST.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:

TUESDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. GREAT EXCURSION SALE. FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH. GREAT SALE OF 200 CHOICE LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS,

finely located at White Plains, near the depot, stores, churches and schools. Ground high, fine views, adjacent to the most prominent avenue in the place, and to elegant and costly dwellings. White Plains is only 23 miles distant, and is in constant communication by numerous trains. It is proverbial for health, and its educational and social advantages are unsurpassed. It is the grand focal point of five boulevards, which will afford the finest drives in the country. Seven beautiful cottages are now in process of erection on the property.

TERMS—Two-thirds may remain on mortgage on all sums of $5,000 or over. On all other purchases, 50 per cent.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, 18 ACRES SUBDIVIDED INTO 50 VILLA PLOTS, SITUATED ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE METHODIST CHURCH. Broadway is a beautiful drive 100 feet wide, with fine shade trees. The property is splendidly situated; surroundings first-class. Sale absolute. If stormy, both of the sales will be postponed until the next fair day.

FREE TICKETS now ready, with maps of property, at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, At 12½ o'clock, on the premises, at NEWTOWN, L. I. FREE EXCURSION, FREE LUNCH. UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE LOTS ON THE EASIEST TERMS OFFERED THIS SEASON. ABSOLUTE SALE. 300 SPLENDID LOTS, TO BE SOLD SINGLY AND IN SMALL PARCELS,

situated on the highest ground in Newtown. Communication constant by twenty-four daily trains over Flushing Railroad. Commutation, $45; less than on horse cars. Time from Hunter's Point, fifteen minutes. Property four minutes from station, and within a stone's-throw of churches, schools, Post Office and first-class dwellings. Streets all graded.

REMEMBER, that the sale will be absolute in every particular, and that the lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, on terms so easy that all may secure HOMESTEADS OF THEIR OWN.

HOW TO GO.—Take Hunter's Point ferry-boat at the foot of James-slip or 34th-st. at 11¼ o'clock on the morning of sale; cross to Hunter's Point and step on board Johnson & Miller's special cars for Newtown. Free tickets and maps are now ready at the office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONDAY, OCT. 11, GREAT EXCURSION SALE. 500 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, CARLSTADT, MOUNT PLEASANT PARK, N. J., Twelve minutes' walk from RUTHERFURD PARK STATION. Maps and free tickets now ready for distribution.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1,000 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, NORWOOD, N. J.

Maps and free tickets ready ten days before the sale, at the office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears. CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3mSa

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ESTATE OF the late Silas Davis, situated in the town of Greenwich, Conn., near the depot, consisting of about eighty acres of land, mill-houses, barns, wharves, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. DAVIS, Executor, No. 194 Cherry-st., New-York, or A. B. DAVIS, Greenwich.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUSINESS AND OTHER PROPERTY, ON 3D-AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS., EIGHTH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN,

JAS. COLE'S SON will sell, at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, No. 389 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869, At 12 o'clock noon, TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS, Each 25x100 ft.

Also, on the property, corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st., a LARGE FRAME HOUSE, walls filled with brick, very heavily timbered, having fifteen finished rooms, with gas, water, furnace, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; cellar eight feet in height under entire house; barns and other buildings, with splendid garden of fruit trees and vines on the premises.

EVERYTHING IN COMPLETE ORDER AND THOROUGH REPAIR.

For BUILDING PURPOSES and for YARDS FOR BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &c., this property, being accessible to Gowanus Canal from its westerly boundary, offers to purchasers

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED,

and will be sold in parcels to suit.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE; TERMS EASY; SALE POSITIVE.

Maps and further particulars can be had of H. B. HUBBARD, Attorney, No. 345 Fulton-st., Or AUCTIONEER, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

O. H. PIERSON, Navy-yard Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.

EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 12 M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by order of Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, 60,000 pounds hemp and Manila rope, various sizes; hemp shakings, boot-chains, rigging, leather suction hose, black bags, hemp rope, hawsers, &c. Inquire at Equipment Department, Navy-yard.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A large assortment of parlor, dining room and bedroom furniture, carpets, office desks and chairs, sewing machines, showcases, silverplated ware, cutlery, &c., &c. Full particulars in catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers; salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

We call the attention of our friends and the public to the great facilities now offered by us for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods, paintings and works of art, horses and carriages, real estate, stocks, bonds and general merchandise. HENRY H. LEEDS, ALLEN B. MINER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

MR. WALTER H. BURNS RETIRES this day from our New-York and London firms. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank of British North America, New-York,) is this day admitted a partner in our firm. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON, Oct. 1, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day, which will be continued under the style of MORTON, ROSE & CO. L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BENJ. T. MARTEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. WHITE will receive all moneys due to and settle all claims against said firm. BENJ. T. MARTEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869. ALFRED C. WHITE.

The business formerly carried on by BENJ. T. MARTEN & CO. will be continued by the undersigned as their successor. ALFRED C. WHITE. NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF WAINWRIGHT & SHAW is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, ED. H. SHAW.

The undersigned will continue the business of a Stock Commission Broker at No. 22 Broad-st. CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

AT A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1857 of Columbia College, called to take appropriate action in regard to the decease of the late CHARLES E. SEARS, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our late classmate CHARLES E. SEARS.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore his decease as depriving us of a friend, sincere and constant in his affection, whom to know was to love.

Resolved, That we cherish for the memory of our deceased friend peculiar admiration; calling to mind his unobtrusive yet enlarged and eminently practical christianity, and especially his self-denying heroism, some years since, when, during the prevalence of pestilence near his then residence he fearlessly exposed himself to the disease in his efforts to relieve the sick and dying, and having contracted it almost fell a sacrifice to his benevolence.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the relatives of our deceased friend; that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and that the same be inserted in the public prints. By order of the class.

MYTTON MAURY, HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., JAMES T. TAILER, SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, Committee.

NOVEL RAIL FASTENER AND SCREW OR WORM ADJUSTABLE.—This fastener has a head for driving and wrench; a jaw about one-third of a 3-inch circle like a fan, holding grooves on nut; spindle or shaft about 5 inches long, with worm about ¾ the length of shaft, lower end cut square off to cut the grooves for worm, the worm being about ⅛ pitch, operates as a cam to bring the jaw on the rail at the point required; the jaw is adjusted by bringing one side parallel to the rail before it is screwed in to about ⅛ inch hole; the wrench is a shaft with a socket in the end turned by a rachet; the same for the boring of the ties. On hand and for sale by the inventor, A. BEEBE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

UNION SCOUTS AND REBEL GUERRILLAS, OR THE HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE AT THE FRONT. How General Grant posted himself in regard to Lee's army and movements. Strange, thrilling, unwritten history. A lecture by Rev. E. P. RAE, late Chaplain in United States Cavalry. Also, ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE. Strongest testimonials furnished. Address Rev. E. P. RAE, West Point, Orange County, N. Y., or American Literary Bureau.

TO STREET SPRINKLERS.—STEAM fire engines will be located at the Battery, foot of Canal-st., North River, foot of Grand-st., East River, and foot of 23d-st., North River, from 7 A. M. TO-DAY, (Oct. 1,) to supply you with water until further notice, free of charge.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

Second—For building sewers between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, and between Lexington and Eighth avenues.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone and flagging Sixty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues; both sides of Madison, Fourth and Fifth avenues, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets; both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets; easterly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; northerly side of Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Madison and Seventh avenues; southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Seventh avenues.

Second—Northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Eighth avenues; westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets, and easterly side of Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets.

Third—Both sides of Sixty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First.—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, with branch in Fifty-third-street.

Second.—For building sewers between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

Third.—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Harlem River, with branches in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First.—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, and both sides of Fifty-third-street, to the extent of two hundred and seventy-five feet, running westerly from Fifth-avenue.

Second.—Both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; and both sides of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Third.—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, One Hundred and Thirty-second, and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, and the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, J. J. MARRIN, Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, Executors.

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DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Circulars at William A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families. Evening classes for gentlemen.

For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 336 West 29th-st. G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY. Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 2. Circulars at the Academy.

CARL MARWIG, PROFESSOR FROM the Royal Academy of Stockholm, will open his Dancing and Gymnastic Academy, Oct. 4, at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Application at the office, No. 212 5th-av., daily from 1 to 3 P. M.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 64 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 361 Broome-st. and No. 133 West 23d-st. Instruction every day and evening.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 1½ o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 12:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6	Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27
China, Wednesday, Oct. 13	Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28
Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14	Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20	Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)............Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Oct. 2	COLUMBIA........Oct. 23
IOWA............Oct. 9	EUROPA..........Oct. 30
BRITANNIA.......Oct. 16	INDIA...........Nov. 6

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons........Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons........Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE...................(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $300. Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEORGE CROMWELL..VAILL....Saturday, Oct. 2.
CORTES..................NELSON..Saturday, Oct. 9.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)..Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Oct. 14
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE...........Oct. 21
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tulleries Garden, Paris.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A meeting of this Board, held to-day:
Resolved, That the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," published by the "American Shipmasters' Association" of this City, is **THE ONLY AMERICAN PUBLICATION OF SURVEY AND CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS** that now has the approval of this **BOARD**, and that we recommend it as deserving the confidence of those interested in shipping.
Resolved, That the Committee on the American Shipmasters' Association be requested to act with that Association in devising means to maintain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship ZODIAC, HINES, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Oct. 14.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 30 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor, Formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, Oct. 1......11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2....12 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1.........3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 4....2:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4.........7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5.....3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5........7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7.....9 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6..8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 9..10:30 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 8.........8 A. M.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:30. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS—*Christ Seen and Seeing.* Seats free. Strangers always welcome. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats, a cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, will commence his ministry SUNDAY, Oct. 3. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Second Commandment.*

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BRANTLY, of Atlanta, Ga., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—To-morrow, SUNDAY, the Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach the seventeenth anniversary sermon at 7½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. All the seats are free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:
First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
Sixth—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighth—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth—116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sixteenth—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-Air Services—Houston-st.-square, 4½ P. M.; Clarke-st., near Spring, 4½ P. M.; and Elizabeth-st., near Broome, 4 P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN, of this City, will preach on SUNDAY, the 3d inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Themes of discourse: Morning—*Entire Consecration to God the Christian's Reasonable Service.* In the evening—*The Gospel Powerful to Effect what the Law could not.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—(Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Hour of afternoon service changed to 3½ o'clock. On SUNDAY MORNING Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach a discourse commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. WALTON, Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary.

THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. A. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What is Man?* EVENING, 7½. Subject—*Man Fallen.* All are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Home again. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL A. SEAMAN at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder J. B. COOK, on *The Gospel of the Kingdom*; at 3 P. M. by Elder W. H. SPENCER. Subject—*The Judgment Message.* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. GEORGE M. McECKRON, PAStor of the Westminster Church, New-York, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 3, in the Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian Church, Inwood, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Collection in the evening for the Sabbath School.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING SUNDAY at No. 405 Grand-st., near Clinton, at 10½, by Elder BURNS, on the *Philippians*, and at 3 P. M. by Elder ——, on the *Sacrament*, after which it will be administered. The public are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THE PUBLIC SUNDAY SERVICES at the Five Points House of Industry will be discontinued during the erection of the new building, the completion of which will be duly noticed.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. HAWTHORN, of Baltimore, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Heavenly Recognition.*

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of the University-place Church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; strangers cordially invited to seats. Sabbath School at 9 and 2.

THERE WILL BE A SERMON BEfore the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, by Rev. JOHN M. HEFFERNAN, Rector of All Angels' Church, New-York. Strangers invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Temperance.* Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY next, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, (now in Europe.)—Preaching every SUNDAY by Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th-st.—Services on SABBATH, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG. Strangers welcome.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE AMITY BAPTIST CHAPEL, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., will be reopened SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

CLAIRVOYANT, WHOSE POWERS have never been disputed, has returned. Consultations from 10 till 9, at No. 644 6th-av.; past, present, future foretold. Mme. DECOLAM.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

THE DAY OF GOD.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Crash and Deliverance.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

REV. W. N. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

GAMBLING IN WALL-STREET.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen SUNDAY, Oct. 3. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private family, without board, between 14th and 30th sts., east of 5th-av.; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 2,212 Post Office, giving particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SELECT PARTY of three; a large room; also, a smaller one, with fireplace; terms not to exceed $35 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 555 Post Office.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor; also a large front room on third floor, with board, in a small family.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let their second floor, consisting of five rooms, elegantly furnished, with or without board. Call at No. 103 West 11th-st. Best of reference required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST.—GRAMERCY Park—handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM with alcove; also middle room, if desired, on second floor; house No. 4 St. Luke's-place; all conveniences on the floor; reference.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 71 STATE-ST., between Clinton and Henry sts.; rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF EIGHT adults (five gentlemen) desire rooms and board in a respectable neighborhood. Address H., Box No. 680 Post Office.

NO. 25 GREAT JONES-ST.—TO LET furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a second story front room; also accommodations for single gentlemen.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at No. 46 East 25th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; just new furnished; reference required.

SUPERIOR PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, with board, to first-class parties only. Address J. C. S., No. 335 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage for the Winter board and rooms in a private family, or where boarders are few; location Eighteenth or Twenty-first Wards. Address, stating terms at reasonable rate, including rooms, heat, gas, &c., JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEman, wife, young lady, servant and child, in a respectable private family, with a suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished; location from 40th to 80th sts., between 3d and 6th avs.; terms must be reasonable; satisfactory reference given. Apply for four days to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, No. 143 East 59th-st.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults desire to let, with board, a couple of choice front rooms, handsomely furnished and replete with every comfort, in a first-class house in West 32d-st.; references required. Address B. E., Box No. 5,896 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, second floor, with large closets, gas, bath, hot and cold water and board for two, only $18 per week, and fine hall room for a gentleman, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a well-furnished second floor, en suite or singly, also a hall room, at No. 109 (new No.) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

A PARLOR, THREE LARGE BEDrooms and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street, with pleasant prospect, rooms recently painted, papered and furnished; a dining-room separate, if desired; table private; no other boarders. 100 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House.—A handsomely-furnished second floor; also a suite of rooms on third floor, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room and hall room adjoining, on second floor, together or separately; excellent table and home comforts; to first-class parties only; references required. No. 271 West 11th-st.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have a fine large front room and board in Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts., at moderate rate. Address, with reference, BOARD, Box No. 1,008 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR GENtlemen can have a fine front or back room, second floor, nicely furnished, with good board, at No. 207 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; respectable location and terms reasonable.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, a handsomely-furnished room, in private family, with or without breakfast and tea, for single gentleman. Address B. B., Jersey City Post Office.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 39, elegantly furnished apartments, single or en suite, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen, with board or breakfast only. Family private. Reference required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIdence new, elegant, cheerful, above 50th-st., will give choice of rooms, with board, to a family or party. Terms, $100 to $500 per week, according to number. Address Mrs. C. BORDEN, No. 76 East 9th-st.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter in a strictly private family; location above 14th-st. and between 3d and 8th avs.; terms $40, fuel and light included; state accommodations. Address Post Office Box No. 5,347.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain board and well-furnished parlor and bedroom, second story front; house first-class, every improvement; neighborhood excellent; references.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A comfortable room, with fire and board; central location; good table and late dinner required; sociable private family preferred; terms, $50 per month. Address Box No. 28 Post Office.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor with board.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations (without board) in a strictly private family, may address 18th-st., east of 4th-av., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A splendidly furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; also, a single room; references exchanged.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE front room and adjoining one, on second floor, handsomely furnished; with excellent table; location pleasant; terms moderate; references.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 20 WEST 17th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., desirable rooms for permanent boarders. References given and required.

NO. 103 WEST 14TH-ST., ONE DOOR west of 6th-av.—A French family have a handsomely furnished second floor to let, together or separate, with board. References required.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small private family have a choice suite of rooms for rent, with private table; every home comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, (PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.,) furnished front parlor and other rooms to families and single gentlemen, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST.—A SECOND floor to let, with private table; also, a large, handsome extension room; can accommodate a few table boarders. References exchanged.

NO. 55 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Elegant rooms (second floor) in suites, or the entire floor, to let with first-class board; finest location in town.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second floor, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire in the crockery store.

FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 5 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, northeast corner 4th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire in the crockery store.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—Suite of rooms, with private parlor, well furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second floor; also rooms on third and fourth floors. House first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 297.—AN ENTIRE suite of handsomely furnished rooms to let, with private table. References given and required.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board. Apply at No. 107 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

ROOM TO LET ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at No 74 Lexington-av.

BOARD FOR FOUR PERSONS CAN be had at a pleasant residence within one hour of New-York. Address C., Newark, N. J.

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLY—FIRST-class house; private family. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms on second floor; location first-class and convenient to stage and cars; family small.

BOARDING—MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NOS. 279 and 281 4th-av., adjoining Calvary Church. Elegant suites of rooms with or without private table.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR MACdougal, a pleasant room on fourth floor to let with board to gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO single gentlemen at No. 26 Gouverneur-st.; terms moderate.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 14 EAST 32D-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms, second floor front, with board; may be had immediately.

A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with good board in a private family, at $5 per week, at No. 387 Cherry-st., first floor.

NO. 22 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms to let to families, with private table if preferred; also single rooms for gentlemen.

A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, with board for two persons, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st.; the family small and quiet.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, first-class, with board. Apply No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second-story rooms to let, with board; handsomely furnished. References exchanged.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENH-ST. — ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only; references required. No. 104 East 17th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 145 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN desirable Winter board, location only five minutes from the depot. Address Box No. 59 Tarrytown Post Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOber and November. JAMES G. ROE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, LEASE AND good will of a first-class boarding house; location unsurpassed. Address for one week P. R. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN, EDUcated and earnest, address Post Office Box No. 694 New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
PATTI CONCERTS.
MAX STRAKOSCH takes pleasure in announcing that in order to meet the expectations of a large portion of the musical public who have been unable to obtain seats at the inaugural series of concerts, he has postponed engagements elsewhere, and will present MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
in
TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS
on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 6th, and THURSDAY, the 7th October, in which she will be assisted by
RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN and MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Desirous that all classes should have an opportunity of hearing this
PEERLESS SONGSTRESS,
the Director has arranged the subjoined popular scale of prices.
The public is respectfully informed that tickets may be procured and seats reserved for the PATTI CONCERTS at the box office, Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, at the following rates:
Admission One Dollar; reserved seats, fifty cents extra.
The sale will commence at the above offices on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL—1st PATTI MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by the great buffo,
Sig. G. RONCONI, also
Mons. THEO. RITTER, the great classical pianist;
Mons. J. F. PRUME, the eminent Violin Virtuoso;
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, the popular Primo Tenore.
Arrangements have also been made with the wonderful
FRANKO CHILDREN, (Five in number,) for that occasion only.
By special request, CARLOTTA PATTI will sing the CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
Musical Director and Conductor..MAX MARETZEK
Admission, (including reserved seats,) $1.
Seats can now be secured at the ticket office of Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, Patti Concert at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION,
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., ON 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
This is the most complete exhibition ever made by the Institute.
THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
Now in full motion, is a wonderful display, with hundreds of machines driven by steam and electricity. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING, by a fine orchestra. Refreshments of the best kind in the building. Season ticket for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents. Packages of twenty-five tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. How to get to the Fair: The Second and Third avenue and Belt-line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroad and ferries, afford ample, cheap and direct means of access.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, UNDER the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Inaugural of old comedy. TO-DAY, at 2, "Old Heads and Young Hearts." TO-NIGHT, at 8, "London Assurance," cast with E. L. Davenport, George Clarke, James Lewis, J. B. Polk, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Clara Jennings, Fanny Davenport, Marie Longmore, Mrs. J. H. Gilbert and Marie Wilkins.
On MONDAY NIGHT, "TWELFTH NIGHT," with everything new and a magnificent cast, including
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as VIOLA.

APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
THE MOST CAPACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.
This vast establishment has been beautifully frescoed and decorated by the popular and talented artist, Signor G. G. GARIBALDI, making it unequaled by any other hall in the country.
The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
Book now open for engagements, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.
EDWARD FERRERO, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

HITCHCOCK'S
DIME MUSIC.

No. 50. The Starry Flag.
No. 49. Monastery Bells.
No. 48. Do Not Forget Me.
No. 47. Jenny May Polka.
No. 46. The Old Mousquetaire.
No. 45. Genevieve March.
No. 44. The Sea Flower.
No. 43. Alpine Bells.
No. 42. Try Again.
No. 41. Vailiance Polka.
No. 40. The Bridge.
No. 39. Silver Dream Waltz.
No. 38. The Reaper and the Flowers.
No. 37. The Waverly Waltz.
No. 36. Among the Heather.
No. 35. The Pioneer's March.
No. 34. Kit Flannagan's Fairy.
No. 33. La Carcanet Fantasia.
No. 32. Starlight Serenade.
No. 31. The Syren Waltz.
No. 30. I would I were a Star.
No. 29. Eugenie March.
No. 28. The Flower Queen.
No. 27. Garden City March.
No. 26. The Beacon that Lights me Home.
No. 25. Glenwood Polka.
No. 24. Thou art like the Flower.
No. 23. Pleasant Dreams.
No. 22. The Heart should never Grow Old.
No. 21. Carnival of Venice.
No. 20. The Culprit Fay.
No. 19. Long Branch Polka.
No. 18. Lillian's Song.
No. 17. Kiss Waltz.
No. 16. In Tears I Pine for Thee.
No. 15. Grand Duchess Waltz.
No. 14. Pulling Hard against the Stream.
No. 13. Indian March.
No. 12. The Frost Flower.
No. 11. Daughter of Eve.
No. 10. The Nun's Prayer.
No. 9. Faust March.
No. 8. Nelly Carey.
No. 7. The Delhi Galop.
No. 6. Sleep Well, Sweet Angel.
No. 5. Orphee Aux Enfers Galop.
No. 4. It is better to Laugh than be Sighing.
No. 3. Wedding March.
No. 2. My Soul to God, My Heart to Thee.
No. 1. Anvil Chorus.

The above can be obtained of Music and Periodical dealers generally. The whole **50** mailed (postpaid) on receipt of **$5**, or any of the series on receipt of price, **10c.** each.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

MR. J. ERNEST PERRING, PROFESsor of Singing, having returned to the City for the season, requests that all communications be addressed to his rooms at Hazleton's piano warerooms, Nos. 34 and 36 University-place.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF ENGLISH OPERA.
PAREPA-ROSA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Carl Rosa, C. D. Hess & Co....Proprietors and Directors
D. De Vivo..............................Business Manager
TO-DAY, at 1½ P. M., LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Last time of MARTHA.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.....................as Martha
Last time of the GREAT ENGLISH FAIR.
Received on its first and second representation with the wildest enthusiasm.
TO-NIGHT, LAST OF THE SEASON.
Last time of the popular Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with a powerful cast.
Admission to Matinee, $1, with reserved seat. Private boxes, $1 50 and $2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MISS BATEMAN,
in her great and original character of LEAH,
supported by
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
SECOND LEAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, OCT. 2, AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN.
Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. E. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
UNDENIABLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
The play will be superbly mounted.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Box sheet open six days in advance.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WONDERFUL SUCCESS! GRAND SENSATION!
HERRMANN,
THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Assisted by his brother Alexander,
EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT.
FRENCH OPERA—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT.
Great attraction—TOT. Illumination, Fireworks, Balcony Serenade, James Mace, Roberts Tableaux, Lauri Family, Rizarellis, Harry Gurr, Moe and Goodrich, Ballet. GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GLORIOUS NOVELTY—THREE IMMENSE PIECES.
JOHN DI PROCIDA, the CICILIAN AVENGER.
VETERAN OF WATERLOO—FORTY THIEVES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE NINE MUSES.
By Joseph Fagnani.
Being original portraits from life of nine beautiful American ladies in classical costumes.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK—FALL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
1869.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9.
TUESDAY, Oct. 12.
THURSDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16.
First race each day punctually at 1 o'clock.

Tickets and badges may be obtained at No. 920 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., and at the entrance to the course. Parties will obviate delay by purchasing in the City.
Pools will be sold at the subscription rooms, No. 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at the course each day of race. Carriages admitted into the field.
For further particulars see small bills.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWENTY SALESMEN WITH $100 to $300, to open depots in large cities Southwest for United States Manufacturing Company's washing crystal and perfumed starch polish, Beamont's patent starch polish, C. T. Raynolds & Co.'s indigo blueing bag, &c., salary and commission; one to deliver orders in the City. Depot No. 346 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AMERICAN OR German woman to assist in the housework and sewing of a small private family; one who desires a comfortable home and can bring satisfactory references, can apply at No. 441 West 24th-st., between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A STORE UP town, who can come well recommended for honesty, morality and attention to business; salary $200 or $250. Address, with references, THOMAS, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages $12; references required. Inquire at No. 55 Perry-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance agent can obtain a valuable general agency of one of the most successful companies. Address COMPANY, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York City.

SALESMAN WANTED—A YOUNG ACtive man well acquainted with the silver-plate business. Inquire at No. 4 Warren-st., Room No. 6, up stairs, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; references required; wages, $16. Apply at No. 43 East 33d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TRUMAN MERRIFIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Truman Merrifield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s18-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Albertson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1869.
o2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,318.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GIVEN, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adolph Given, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s25-law3wSa* No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,516.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of THOMAS R. PERRY, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas R. Perry, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1869.
JOHN MURPHY, Assignee, No. 44 Wall-st.
s18-law3wSa*

NO. 2,206.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK FOOTE, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Foote, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 9th day of July, A. D., 1869. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
s18-law3wSa* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Schepeler, John D. Schepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.
WILLIAM VON SACHS, Assignee.
o2-law3wSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
13TH WEEK. 13TH.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT HIT.
PATRIE. (Fatherland.) PATRIE.
PATRIE. (Fatherland.) PATRIE.
DONNA DOLORES..........LUCILLE WESTERN
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
on account of the necessary rehearsals, and expensive preparations for the reproduction of Shakespeare's
TEMPEST
on MONDAY, Oct. 4, on a scale of immense splendor, with several important additions to the regular company, including (among others)
MR. CHARLES WHEITLEIGH,
MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
MISS ANNIE DELAND,
RITA SANGALI,
LISA WEBER,
&c., &c., &c.,
and a BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.
Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
will be presented, Mr. T. W. Robertson's last NEW COMEDY, entitled
PROGRESS,
produced with new scenery, music and appropriate appointments, and a cast embracing the names of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss LOUISA MOORE and Mrs. J. SEFTON.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has in preparation TOM TAYLOR'S most charming comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, which has not been performed for two years. Also, Mr. ROBERTSON'S exquisite play, CASTE. These will alternate with entirely new pieces by the most distinguished authors of the day, thus carrying out the system of continued NOVELTY AND VARIETY which has always been most acceptable by the frequenters of this Theatre.
Notice will be given of the REPETITION of the COMEDY of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will also be given of the first appearance of Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD and Mr. TOM OWENS.
BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Last Nights.	Mrs. G. C. Howard	as	Topsy.
Last Matinees.	Mr. Geo. L. Fox	as	Marks.
Last Nights.	Mr. J. K. Mortimer	as	George.
Last Matinees.	Mr. J. B. Studley	as	Legree.
Last Nights.	Mr. C. K. Fox	as	Fletcher.
Last Matinees.	Mr. Geo. Becks	as	Sinclair.
Last Nights.	Mr. Asa Cushman	as	Tom.
Last Matinees.	Mr. E. T. Sinclair	as	Skeggs.

Last Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Many novelties in active preparation.
MONDAY NEXT.
GRAND REVIVAL OF THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by an entirely new and SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MATINEE	CHANG,	EVENING
MATINEE	CHINESE GIANT.	EVENING
MATINEE	WIP WAN WINKLE.	EVENING
MATINEE	Screaming Burlesque,	EVENING
MATINEE	Zavistowski Sisters.	EVENING
MATINEE	Christine, Emmeline, Alice.	EVENING
MATINEE	Day at 2. Evening at 8.	EVENING

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Oct. 1, 1869.
OWING TO UNAVOIDABLE CIRcumstances, the Management of the French Grand Opera will be compelled to suspend their performances until the production of Ambroise Thomas' "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Ete." DRYANE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as family seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 120 7th-av., corner 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman, a situation as nurse; she has been five years nurse in Paris and one year in this country; good reference. Apply to Mme. DAVID, No. 82 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. All further inquiries and reference will be answered satisfactorily by her present employer at No. 12 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English nurse to travel with a family to England; is not afraid of work or sea sickness; no remuneration asked, except passage money paid. Address or call at No. 434 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats and desserts, and is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., in the crockery store, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last employer, who is breaking up house. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 East 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to going a short ways in the country; both have good references. Call for one day at No. 206 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 588 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND competent person, a situation as chambermaid and good plain sewer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 155 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 13 East 20th-st., Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or do fine washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 325 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references given. Address A. B., Box 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; has five years' references from her last place. Call at 220 West 38th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; has had eleven years' experience in gardening; two in the United States and nine in Europe; certificated by the Horticultural Society of London in flower, fruit and vegetable culture; understands the laying out of grounds, and tolerably well acquainted with the management of farm work; well recommended by present and previous employers. Apply at seed store, No. 876 Broadway, or address THOMAS WADDINGTON, Mr. Bradhurst's place, Carmansville.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent gas-fixture manufacturer of great experience, a position as foreman where the best work only is made; would work from architect's or other designs; ability and integrity unquestionable; no objection to any other large city. Address G. F., at Mr. Bass', No. 437½ Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, or to take charge of a gentleman's team; no objections to the country; can give thirteen years' City reference from his former employers. Address T. M., or call at private stable No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a respectable married man, without family, who is thoroughly capable, honest and sober; has served his present employer more than twenty years. Can be seen at his residence, No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by an Englishman, (single,) or would take the care and management of road horses; country preferred. Call on or address E. C., No. 10 East 18th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an English Protestant married man, aged 32; understands his business perfectly; best of City and country references. Address T. T., No. 486 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST LANDed, having some years experience in the tea, coffee and spice trades, a similar engagement; City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man, who understands his duties thoroughly and has City reference. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED coachman, single; eight years' reference. Address H. H., coachman, No. 8 6th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS BANK MESsenger, collector, &c.; good bondsman. Address J. HUNT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE ALLEMANDE arrivant de l'Europe, parlant Français et Anglais, désire se placer dans une bonne famille, auprès de grands enfants, ou comme demoiselle de compagnie. Bowery, No. 319, au premier s'adr. jusqu'à midi.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Further Movements of the Hornet Off the Coast.

SPECULATIONS CONCERNING HER DESIGNS

Probable Detention of the Spanish Gunboats by the Authorities.

The Euterpe Expected to Sail To-day.

Portentous Movements at the Navy Yard.

Views of the Government at Washington.

Since the account of the movements of the alleged privateer *Hornet*, which appeared exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, were written, further details have reached us of the operations and probable designs of that suspicious craft. Yesterday morning a private dispatch reached this City from New-London, stating that the *Hornet* took her departure from the neighborhood of Montauk Point on Wednesday afternoon, steering to the southward and eastward, and that the schooner supposed to be the *Grednore* mentioned in yesterday's issue as one of her supply vessels, had gone ashore near the Point and was likely to become a total wreck.

Current rumor has it that she is already in Cuban waters, where she will proceed at once to the task of assisting the struggling islanders. This may be her ultimate destination, but she certainly seems to have further business in these latitudes, for that she is not further south than Hatteras we have received the most positive assurance. On Wednesday evening after sunset she was seen by one of the tugboats of this port twenty miles southeast by east of the Highlands. A small schooner was then lying alongside of her putting something on board. When night came on the vessels were still together and both were stationary. This was the last time she was seen so near the harbor. If the privateer succeeded in discharging the schooner by Tuesday morning, it is hardly possible that she could reach Cuban waters before Monday next, making good time at that.

The opinion of persons who are believed to be fully cognizant of the immediate object of her cruise is, that she is not very far from Hatteras to-day, and that she will there await the coming of gunboat No. 1 of the Spanish flotilla, which she willattempt to seize The latter is known to be nearly ready for sea, and HIGGINS, the captain of the privateer, has set longing eyes upon her, and report says that he is not a likely man to allow himself to be thwarted in obtaining the object he covets. During her brief cruise a mutiny arose, but being promptly taken in hand, was soon quelled, and ten of the subordinates were put ashore on the coast.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Unwillingness of the Government to Interfere with the Steamer Euterpe—The Vessel Ready for Sea—More About the Spanish Gunboats.

The Government authorities at Washington have peremptorily decided not to interpose any obstacles in the way of the steamer *Euterpe*, recently loaded at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, with a large and valuable supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, designed as armaments for the thirty new Spanish gunboats, now being fitted out in this City and vicinity for use against the Cuban revolutionists. The Marshal removed his surveillance over the war-freighted vessel yesterday morning, after which he anxiously and feverishly awaited instructions from Washington, hoping that they might furnish him with some definite and official plan of action in the matter. He hesitated about instituting any proceedings without the direct sanction of the Administration. No orders came to him, however, and he finally decided to relinquish all jurisdiction over the steamer, basing his *ultimatum* on the opinion of the United States Attorney-General. The vessel being thus relieved of all interference, is now at liberty to go wherever she pleases. She will, doubtless, obtain her clearing papers from the Custom House to-day, and will then sail for Havana, at which place her cargo is made deliverable. It is believed, however, that she will have to run the gauntlet of the privateer *Hornet* before she can procure a peaceful voyage to her destination. Considerable apprehensions were caused among the Cuban residents of this City yesterday in regard to the Spanish gunboats, numerous assertions being made that the Government should offer no obstructions to their departure. Our reporter visited United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these assertions, but was told by that gentleman that no orders had been given by the Government for the release of the gunboats. They are detained, it will be remembered, on complaint of Colonel FREYRE, the Peruvian Minister, who alleges that they are intended for hostile use against Peru by the Spanish Government. It is probable that they will not be suffered to go until some investigation has been made of this charge. A report from Spanish sources has been circulated to the effect that the vessels will take their departure at the proper time without encountering any opposition on the part of the Government, but there appear to be several reasons for doubting the report. It is not probable, however, that the gunboats will make any attempt to escape under cover as soon as they are finished. It is also represented that the agents for the boats will resort to subterfuge for the purpose of getting them out of this port. Among the rumors is one to the effect that the vessels will be cleared as American merchant vessels. The ultimate disposition of them will be known in a very short time.

CONDITION OF THE GUNBOATS.

In the TIMES of the 24th ult. an elaborate description was given of the gunboats being constructed for the Spanish Government at the Delamater Iron Works, on the North River between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. It was then stated that one of the vessels was nearly finished, and fourteen others far advanced toward completion. Yesterday our reporter visited the works again, and went on board of gunboat No. 1, the vessel said to be so greatly coveted by the *Hornet*. She is a very snug little propeller, modelled somewhat after the old Savannah and Charleston line of steamers—a miniature *Huntsville*, in fact. She measures 105 feet on the keel, is fore and aft schooner rigged, and carries an engine of 150-horse power. She has accommodations for a crew of forty men all told, and will carry a 100-pound Parrot gun. She can steam ten nautical miles an hour, the speed obliged by the terms of the contract, and easily accomplished by her on her trial trip up the Hudson last week. She is almost completed, and nothing remains to be done but to finish a little joiner's work about the houses on deck rattle down her rigging, which is of wire, coal up, take her armament, crew and provisions on board, and she will then be ready for sea. All this may be accomplished by Monday or Tuesday, when it is proposed to take her on another trial trip.

The fourteen remaining gunboats lying in the Delamater basin are sister vessels to No. 1, and of exactly the same dimensions. They are not so near completion as she is, but Mr. REYNOLDS, the superintendent of their outfitting, informed us that they could easily be got ready for sea in three or four weeks. Their spars are stepped, and all work below decks finished, and nothing now remains to be done but to give them the last coat of paint, and set up their stays and mast gear. The contract between the Spanish Government and the Delamater Company calls for the completion of the whole flotilla by the 1st of January. This can be accomplished with ease long before that time, as the fifteen vessels still remaining at Mystic, Conn., in the hands of the shipbuilders, are launched, and being rapidly fitted out.

There is no certainty as to the exact time of their departure, or as to whether they will be permitted to go to sea at all or not. As already stated, they are under the surveillance of the United States authorities, and no orders have been received from Washington to release them. Therefore the little war steamer *Maria* has been sent around from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Lieutenant HATFIELD, and is stationed at the mouth of the basin, with orders to prevent the departure of any of them. She has a twelve pound Parrot gun mounted forward, and keeps a strict though silent watch upon their movements.

Portentous Movements at the Navy Yard—The Admiral's Flagship off the Battery—Departure of the Dictator.

The movements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, described in the TIMES yesterday, are fully supported by further information. The monitor *Dictator* is all ready for sea. Her crew received their outfit at the Quartermaster's office on Thursday evening, and yesterday morning the vessel was fully manned. To-day she proceeds to sea on her way to Cuba.

THE FLAGSHIP FROLIC.

The *Frolic*, Commander WILSON, detailed as the flagship of the Port Admiral, left the Navy Yard yesterday, and took her station off the Battery. It is said that it is intended that from that point a watch is to be kept upon the Spanish gunboats.

The *Lizzie Major*, connected with the expedition in Cuban waters, left the Navy Yard yesterday for Pensacola, with stores.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Cuban Recognition—Feeling of the Administration—The Treaty of 1795—Important Concession to Spain by the Operation of an Old Treaty.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1869.

The Spanish question, which has come to the surface so suddenly during the past twenty days, possesses some points of interest which have not yet been alluded to except in an incidental manner. The attitude of the Administration on the question of Cuban recognition has not been changed by reason of the declination by Spain of the tender of our "good offices," as the Secretary of State put it; for had he said "mediation," it would have added to the rage of the Spanish Bull by leading him to believe that Cuba was already recognized as a belligerent Power, between which and none other can "mediation" take place. No doubt some members of the Cabinet, including the President, have hoped that the Cubans would have made such progress by the present time as would have warranted recognition; but they have not; and the arguments of Mr. SUMNER'S recent speech in regard to the Cuban status are substantially the reasons of the Administration to-day why they are not recognized. I do not mean to say that Mr. SUMNER'S argument that Cuban recognition would jeopardize the settlement of the *Alabama* question has any weight—only that his statement of the Cuban situation—of their lack of organization, of a *bona fide* Government, of ports, of Prize Courts, &c.,—is accepted as a strong reason against recognition now. In addition to this, a feeling has been gradually gaining ground in official quarters here that the course of the Cubans in this country is not such as to entitle them to either the sympathy or respect of the Government. Large numbers of them, instead of remaining on the island, and fighting the battles of their country, have fled hither for refuge. This, to a man of war, like General GRANT, is not a strong recommendation. Again, while enjoying the protection of this Government, they have engaged in persistent attempts to violate our laws, embroil us in a war with Spain, and endanger our diplomatic negotiations with other nations. Our Government is necessitated to keep up a strict watch upon thousands of suspicious characters, in order to prevent breaches of the Neutrality laws, and the annoyance to the State Department, the expense to the Treasury, and the other inconveniences arising from the presence of such a class of people among us, combine to render them, in the eyes of the Government, what a private individual would call a "pestiferous" nuisance.

The "war flurry" which has raged so violently at Madrid during the past few days, produced not the slightest impression here. The belief entertained here was that PRIM and his associates fomented the excitement by exaggerated outgivings of the character of the communications of our Minister. They are certainly not anxious for war, and doubtless entertain a well-grounded presumption that we are not; but the hoped-for effect with them was that it would in some degree cement their own internal dissensions, and a bold game, even if war was the result, was more likely to secure the respect of European Powers than a weak exhibition. The possibilities of war have been talked over by our own Cabinet, but not in a serious manner. They have asked themselves, and have asked others the question, Do the people of the country wish a war with Spain, or do they wish this Administration to go on its work of collecting the revenues, reforming the civil service and reducing the debt? And granting that a war with Spain would give us Cuba, this question is asked: Do the people of this country desire Cuba to become a constituent part of the Union, with all the rights and privileges of citizenship conferred not only upon its ignorant and servile blacks, but upon a Latin race, who, like the negroes, do not speak our language, and who, unlike the negroes, as history and experience proves, are less susceptible of assimilation with the Anglo-Saxon than even the Chinese?

Another very important point in considering the subject of war is the very remarkable concessions to Spain—mutual, of course—regarding the right of search, in the treaty of 1795. I call particular attention to this, for I doubt if there is one person in a thousand who is aware of the fact that if we should confer belligerent rights upon the Cubans, Spain would have the right, under express stipulation of treaty, to station a *privateer*—to say nothing of regular cruisers—off Sandy Hook and compel every American vessel to submit to a search by Spanish officials. The right of search upon the high seas is a well-recognized principle of international law, and this Government has claimed it for its privateers as well as for its regular men-of-war—though France and England, in abolishing privateering, necessarily took ground against the exercise of the right of search by anything but a belligerent cruiser. This treaty, however, negotiated between Spain and this country during the war of the French Revolution,—when the concession was of great consequence to Spain and of little importance to us,—confers upon Spain, not only the right of search recognized by the law of nations, but the power to overhaul our merchant vessels by her privateers, whether "sailing along the coasts or upon the high seas." That the reader may judge for himself of the effect of this stipulation, I quote articles XVII. and XVIII. of the treaty text in full:

ARTICLE 17. To the end that all manner of dissensions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side and the other, it is agreed that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other party must be furnished with sea letters or passports expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year; that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.* It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports, as above mentioned, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed in the accustomed form.* And if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so; without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by testimony entirely equivalent.

ART. 18. If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants, of either of the parties, shall be met with, *either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas*, by any ship of war of the other, *or by any privateer*, the said ship of war or privateer for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon-shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports, concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have showed such passports, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chase in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course.

Thus it will be seen that, in case of war, not only could Spain apply to us the recognized principles of international law, but a very odious treaty stipulation, which was negotiated at a time when the commercial relations of the two nations were precisely the reverse of what they now are.

CYMON.

* This provision was subsequently decided by the Courts to be inoperative, because of the omission to annex the form of the passport to the treaty.

* The form of this passport never having been duly annexed to the treaty, it was subsequently decided that the proprietory interest of the ship is to be proved according to the ordinary rules of the Prize Court.

Base Ball—Defeat of the Haymakers by the Eckfords.

The Eckfords gained a victory over the Haymakers at the Union Ball Grounds yesterday. The following is the summary:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	HAYMAKERS.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b	4	2	McAtee, 1st b	1	4
Patterson, c. f	2	4	M. King, c. f	2	2
Martin, p	3	2	Powers, s. s	6	0
Nelson, 3d b	3	3	Fisher, p	4	1
Devyr, s. s	4	1	Flynn, r. f	2	3
Jewett, c	1	4	Craver, c	3	1
Tracy, l. f	3	2	S. King, l. f	2	3
Wood, 2d b	2	2	Bell, 3d b	3	1
Pinkham, r. f	2	3	Bearman, 2d b	1	4
Total	24	23	Total	24	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	9th.	7th.	8th.	
Eckfords	5	4	2	3	1	6	1	1	—23
Haymakers	8	0	4	0	0	2	1	4	—19

This afternoon the Stars and Mutuals play their home-and-home game on the Union Ground.

Cooper Union Free School of Science and Art.

The last of the applications to the different classes in this school were received last evening. There have been about twelve hundred applicants, and some of the classes have been filled so that applications had to be rejected. The classes are to be organized for the studies of the term on successive evenings during the next two weeks.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Convention.

A meeting of this organization was held last evening at Lebanon Hall for the purpose of indorsing the action of the State Convention at Syracuse. Mr. A. KEYSER presided. Resolutions indorsing the nominations and platform of the Convention at Syracuse, and expressing confidence in the success of the ticket, were adopted. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. ROBINSON, CAMPBELL and TOUSEY.

Fifteenth Ward Henry Oberle Democratic Club.

A Club organized under the above name at No. 155 Bleecker-street, last night, by electing JOHN MAURHOFER, President, and WALTER S. BETTS, Secretary. They nominated HENRY OBERLE for Member of Assembly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. American Securities open firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¾; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 75¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 24½, Illinois, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 13,000 were taken for export and 13,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 442,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 3,500 are American.

LONDON, Oct. 1—1 P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and the account. American securities are quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84⅞ for the issue of 1862; Erie Railway shares, 24¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 392,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 25,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 63s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Oct 1.—Sperm Oil, £93@£94 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. ℔ lb.; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1—3:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm, at 87¾@88 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 1—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 42c.

LONDON, Oct. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84⅞; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were taken for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, $33 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Oct. 1—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d.@1s. 7½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 1—4 P. M.—Consols, 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1—Evening.—Petroleum closed flat and unchanged.

HAVRE, Oct. 1—Evening.—Cotton closed dull for both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 71f., 40c.

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—Cotton opened flat both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 143f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 139f.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Exchange—On London, 18 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 5 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, in Gold, 9 ℔ cent. premium; long sight, in Currency, 20½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, in Currency, 17 ℔ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—FLOUR dull at $4 50@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull, lower and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 11½@$1 12½; No. 2 at $1 06@$1 08; in the afternoon No. 2 was unsettled at $1 07, seller October. CORN quiet at 88c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was active but unsettled at 88c., seller October. OATS active but lower at 40½c. in store. RYE easier at 81c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 in store offered at $1 15, and seller all the month at $1 18 @$1 20. HIGHWINES steady and firm at $1 10. PORK quiet at $32 50@$33. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 14¾c.@15c. LARD inactive and nominal at 18c. CATTLE dull and inactive at $3 60@$5 25 for common to good Cows and light Steers. Live HOGS steady and firm at $8 50@$8 75 for common, and $9 50@$10 10 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 198,000 bushels Corn, 94,200 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 95,500 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON nominally lower at 26½c. FLOUR steady; Fall Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra, $5 15@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 40@$6; Treble Extra, $6@$6 50; Choice to Fancy Family, $6 75@$8. WHEAT heavy, and declined 1c.@2c.; Nebraska Spring, 85c.@93c.; No. 2 do., 90c.@92c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 do., $1 08@$1 16; Choice, $1 18@$1 20. CORN declining; Mixed, in bulk, 80c.@82c.; White, 85c.; Yellow, in sacks, 85c.@90c.; Choice White, 95c.@98c. OATS steady; Mixed, in bulk, 41c.@44½c.; do., in sacks, 47¾c.@49½c.; Choice White, 50c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE steady at 86c.@90c. WHISKY quiet at $1 14. PORK dull at $32@$32 50. BACON firm at 16¾c. for Shoulders; 20c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 18¾c. for Tierce and 20c. for Keg. CATTLE active at $2@$6 for Inferior to Choice. Live HOGS active at $7@$10. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 2,600 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Oct. 1.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White, $8@$8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels White Genesee at $1 57½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35; No. 2 do., at $1 27. CORN lower; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 89c. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 7,800 bushels choice Bay Quinte at $1 43½; 7,200 bushels do. at $1 45. CORNMEAL, $2 10 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 12c., Corn 10½c., Barley, 10½c., to New-York; Lumber, $5 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston 68c., to New-York 58c., to Albany 50c. Lake IMPORTS—94,000 bushels Wheat, 6,200 bushels Corn, 33,900 bushels Barley, 4,300 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Peas, 1,775,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—22,200 bushels Wheat, 28,600 bushels Barley, 2,185,000 feet Lumber. Shipped by rail during last forty eight hours, 4,789 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Flour, 12,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and lower; Wheat 16½c., Corn 13½c., Oats 8½c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and nominally 37c.@50c. lower. WHEAT very dull and lower; sales, 15,000 bushels Red Toledo at $1 25; 1,300 bushels do. at $1 27; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN dull; sales 19 car loads and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 84c.@85c.; 1,300 bushels Yellow at 86c. OATS inactive; 50c. offered, 53c. asked. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES firm; sales, 50 bbls. at $1 12. CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; for the week, 5,600 head; sales to-day, 1,500 head at $8@$8 75 for Extra; $6 50@$7 50 for Fair to Prime; $5@$5 50 for Poor to Medium. SHEEP—Receipts moderate; quality the best this season; Western heavy, $3 25@$4 50; Canada active at $5@$6. LAMBS—Fair to Good, $6@$6 50; Extra, $7. HOGS active and firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Receipts to-day, 6,283 bales; exports to Havre, 1,232 bales; to Liverpool, 65 bales. Receipts of the week, gross, 21,320 bales; net, 19,385 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,976 bales; to Havre, 1,232 bales; to Liverpool, 65 bales. Stock on hand, 3,755 bales. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales; of the week, 16,250 bales. Market decidedly lower; Middlings, 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR dull at $5 75@$6@$6 10. CORN in light supply; White, $1 10@$1 12. OATS, 58c.@60c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY dull at $26@$27. PORK, $33 75. BACON dull at 17¾c.@21c.@21½c. LARD, 19c.@21½c. SUGAR, 12½c.@14½c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 70c.@80c. WHISKY, $1 25@$1 27½. COFFEE—Prime, 16¼c.@16½c. GOLD, 131¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 138½; New-York Sight, ¼@⅛ discount.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—WHEAT very dull and demand chiefly confined to the best grades of White and Amber; quotations unchanged, although concession would undoubtedly be made. RYE firmer; sales one car load at $1 20. CORN very dull; no prime offering; sales 1,100 bushels at $1, and one car load at $1 04 in elevator. OATS in good demand at 63c.; sellers ask 64c. for State; sales two car loads in bulk and bags at 63½c.; later five car loads were sold at 63c., and three car loads at 63½c. BARLEY in good demand and scarce. Sales six car loads No. 2; two-rowed and rejected on private terms; 6,200 bushels to arrive by canal on private terms, and four car loads in New-York Central Elevator, two-rowed, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—COTTON declined; Middlings, 27½c.@28c. FLOUR steady and in demand for home consumption; Extras, $6@$6 50; Choice Spring Wheat Extra Family, $7 50@$7 62½; Winter Wheat do., $6 50@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 25. WHEAT very dull; Red unchanged; White, $1 55@$1 62. RYE sold at $1 10 for Western. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 14; Mixed Western, $1 05@$1 08. OATS dull and lower. PETROLEUM unsettled; Refined advanced to 31½c.; Crude quiet and unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $33. LARD unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1 18@$1 20.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—FLOUR dull; Family at $5 75@$6. CORN quiet at 95c.@96c. OATS advancing; sales at 53c.@59c. RYE dull at 98c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales of 139 hhds. at $7 25@$22 for Lugs to good Leaf. WHISKY firm and held at $1 15; sales also at $1 15. PORK unchanged with but little demand. LARD dull; Prime City offered at 17½c.; Prime Country at 17½c.; sales were made at the latter price. Bulk SHOULDERS held firmly at 15c.; Sides, 18c.; no sales. BACON firm and quiet; Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c.; no Clear Ribs in the market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 27¼c.@27½c. FLOUR very quiet at yesterday's quotations for each grade. WHEAT heavy; prime to choice Red, $1 40@$1 47. CORN unsteady; White, nominally $1 10@$1 18; Yellow, nominally $1 10 @$1 20. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 10@$1 18. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 20½c.; Clear Rib, 21c.; Shoulders, 17¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY quiet at $1 20.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 10⅛; No. 2 at $1 06⅛. OATS lower, at 40½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RYE steady, at 84c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS steady but unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 25. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO quiet; sales 70 hhds. at $7 50@$13 50. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c.@20½c.; Clear Sides, 20½c.@20¾c. LARD, 19c.@19½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 24½c.; Extra Sugar-cured, 25c. WHISKY, $1 13@$1 15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 1.—The COTTON market is more active; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 1,778 bales; sales, 800 bales. Receipts of the week, 11,906 bales Uplands; 86 bales Sea Islands. Exports—To Great Britain, none; coastwise, 9,127 bales Uplands; 28 bales Sea Islands. Sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 15,175 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull; Middling 24c.; receipts, 961 bales; exports, 14 bales; receipts of the week, 2,533 bales; exports, 2,045 bales; stock, 1,968 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, 60c.@62c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 19c.@21c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 8,130 bales; Exports coastwise, 1,754 bales; Stock, 1,422 bales. Sales of the week, 5,800 bales; to-day, 500 bales. Market closed quiet; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c. Receipts, 1,556 bales; Exports, 461 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 2,000 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,400 bales. Stock on hand in store and on shipboard not cleared, 1,500 bales. Market quiet; Middling, 24c. Sales of the week, 550 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 1.—COTTON steady; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 1,086 bales. Net receipts of the week, 5,608 bales; coastwise, none. Exports—Foreign, none; coastwise, 5,792 bales. Sea Islands, 55c.@90c. Sales of the week, 2,160 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,593 bales. EXPORTS—Coastwise, 5,508 bales. Stock on hand, 85 bales. Market quiet and weak; Low Middling, 25½c. Sales of the week, 165 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 1, 1869.—COTTON—Receipts, 3,082 bales; Exports, to New-York 1,563 bales; to New-Orleans, 6 bales; Stock, 4,230 bales. Market dull; Good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c. Sales, 1,300 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 220 bales; Coastwise, 2,100 bales. EXPORTS—To Great Britain, 350 bales; to continent, none. Stock, 1,820 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 39½c.@40c. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR a shade lower, at $2 80. COTTON quiet at 24c.@24½c. for Low Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales, 427 bales; receipts, 590 bales; sales of the week, 1,908 bales; receipts, 3,072 bales; stock, 2,780 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—White declined 2@3c.; Extra White, $1 44; No. 1 do., $1 26; Regular, $1 15; Amber, $1 15.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull; No. 1 held at 50c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—FLOUR decidedly weak and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 at $1@$1 55, extremes. Legal Tenders, 77.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 52 bales; coastwise, 1,340 bales. Exports, none. Stock, 150 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 130¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	60
Portland	W.	Clear	61
Boston	W.	Clear	63
New-York	S. W.	Clear	62
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	57
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	58
Wilmington, N. C.	—	Cloudy	74
Washington	S. E.	Clear	66
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	64
Richmond	W.	Foggy	55
Oswego	S.	Clear	59
Buffalo	S.	Clear	62
Pittsburg	—	Clear	60
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	62
Mobile	N.	Clear	70
Augusta, Ga	N.	Clear	68
Charleston	N.	Cloudy	73

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The entire building in which this exhibition is being held, covering a whole square, is protected with E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, per order of the managers. Look out for worthless imitations and infringements; the law will be applied to such cases. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main	Sept. 18	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Oct. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Oct. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	Oct. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Oct. 2	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Mrs. S. McK. Cooke, nurse and 2 children, E. Jones, H. H. Jones, Juan E. Serrano, Louis Fooman, Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman, U. S. N., Thos. Nickerson, S. L. Jones, Pedro Peraz, W. Campbell, Geo. Andre, Jacob, B. Blair, General Torbert and wife, Jno. R. Moore and daughter, W. C. Parsons, Miss Almina Lestil, Julio M. Foster, A. G. Colville, Juan F. Medina, Arnold Weichert, S. L. Isaacs, W. H. Cogswell and wife, M. Emmons, J. E. Cropsey. For California—John B. Bruen, Mrs. Jason Rogers and 2 children, W. Woodruff, Miss German, Benha Cowan and 2 children, Chas. W. Gerrish, Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, U. S. N., Mrs. Jane Irving and 2 children, Aug. Irving, Mr. Nesbit, Captain John A. Browne, Jane Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Connolly, W. H. Gay, Miss S. W. Matthews, Mrs. Margaret Briggs, J. M. Beach and wife, Miss Dowling, Eliza Garrissere, Mme. Rinner and maid servant, Mary and Eliza Byrne, Mrs. Lolimer and child, Miss Hattie Marshall, Tonges Joosh and 2 children, John E. Hurgard, Edw. F. Ellwell, J. Smith, G. Hall, D. Hall, Herman O. Calloff, Ellen Bernard, Mrs. Sause, Mlle. Marion, Mrs. J. O'Dalrymple, Willard McLean, Miss J. D. McLean, Mrs. H. J. Lamasly, Margaret Agnew, Rev. Luke Torney, Mrs. Teresa Walsh and 3 children, Mrs. Mary Eager and child, Miss Julia Collins, Mrs. Julia Neilon, Mrs. Mary Ellis, Belle B. Williams, Ann S. Burnell and daughter, F. M. Deveau and wife, J. R. Johnson, wife and child, Mrs. R. Fitch and child, Mrs. Panneuter and 3 children, Joanna Stedman and child, Mrs. Babcock and child, Mrs. Curless, Edw. Hill, G. M. Browne, and a large number in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 1—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. West, Mr. Orstrich, W. G. Evans, Mr. Salclwa, Mr. Bell, G. Elverson, J. Elverson, Mr. Brierly, Mr. Murphy, C. Beale, Mr. Clark, Mr. Davies, W. R. Smith, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Young, W. C. Finlay, H. C. Finlay, E. Hunt, Mr. Albegg, L. Babe, C. Burke, T. Dodwell, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Oswald, Chas. Bridges, C. H. Bridges, General G. Tochmern, Mrs. Sparks, child, infant and nurse, Mr. Begg, lady and 3 children, Mr. Brocklehurst and lady, Mrs. Shaw and 3 children, Mrs. Harper, 5 children and infant, Mr. Hogan and lady, Mrs. Pollock, Miss Pollock, Mr. Pollock, Rev. J O'Reilly, Miss O'Connor, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Whistler and lady, Mr. Morals, Mr. Valls, S. Valls, Mr. Moecher.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—W. C. Kisdell, J. Sullivan, J. L. Hennegan, Jas. Amos, M. Mendoza, S. S. Hughes, J. Hamilton and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 57 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon rises. 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate.. 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Circassian Ellis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Importer, (Br.,) Lowther, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; F. P. Sage, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Eliza White, Look, Gibraltar, Kremelberg & Co.

Brig Cassie Gray, (Br.,) Horton, Port Medway, N. S., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Hun & Frank, Pendleton, Manzanillo, J. H. Winchester; Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Ringdove, Wooster, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Artist, Forrester, Savannah, Ferguson & Wood; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Meriam, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Annie Burr, Wheeler, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Wm. B. Darling, Baxter, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Leocadia, Elwell, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Canal-boats Charley C., Clemens, Whitehall; A. C. Ponde, Crowell, Wilmington, Del.; J. Hawkins, Moore, Baltimore; J. A. Watkins, Robinson, Amboy; Mary Eva, Butler, Cohoes; H. C. Hall, Bartholomew, Mechanicsville.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Sept. 15, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Had very stormy weather first part of the passage, winds from westward; latter part more moderate, but westerly the entire passage. Sept. 16, lat. 49, lon. 32, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound E.; 22d, lat. 48, lon. 36, signalized bark America, (N. G.;) 23, lat. 41 50, lon. 61, passed steamship Erin, hence for Liverpool; same time, ship Constantine, hence for London; 30th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69, passed a Guion steamship, bound E.; same date, passed one of the Anchor Line steamers, bound E.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. At 2:40 P. M. on the 29, off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

United States gunboat Gettysburg, ——, Portsmouth.

Brig Clara & Agnes, (of Arichat,) Ganion, Cow Bay 10 ds., with 402 tons coal to the Block House Mining Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, Crane, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to B. F. Metcalf.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Godfrey, Chase, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Virgin Roch, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to F. Nickerson.

Schr. Sarah Lawrence, Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish to E. Crowell.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin, Eaber, Port Johnson, for Bangor.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wood, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Martha Weeks, Gilmore, Rondout, for Belfast.
Schr. F. A. Pike, Gove, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Lacon, Henry, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Cinderilla, Varn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Maria, Long, Connecticut River.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Fitch, Norwalk.
Schr. Pioneer, Layton, Fall River.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Providence.
Schr. Alida, White, Boston.
Schr. Galota, Lovell, Pawtucket for Albany.

Canal boat E. Walker, Bellville, Ottawa 14 ds., with 92,077 feet of pine lumber to A. G. Havens & Sons.

Canal-boat E. E. Davis, Burnell, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to C. H. Platt.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs John Jeffray, from Savannah; La Mar, Clifford, from Port de Paix; A. Carver, from Baltimore; F. H. Todd, from Alexandria; steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Philip Larrabee, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 1.—Arr. steamers Charleston, New-York 9 Key West, Savannah, for New-York, (put in for coal;) schrs. W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; S. E. Woodward, Baltimore; Ridgwood, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Black Prince, from Liverpool; brigs Italia, from Ponce; Jennie Morton, from Fortune Island; Mississippi, from Demerara; bark Jane Cargill, from Rio; brig Nellie Hastings, from Montevideo, for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 30, A. M.—Arr. brigs Cossack and Essex, Boston, for New-York; Abby Watson, do., for Philadelphia; schrs. A. J. Dyer, Jonesport, for New-York; Harbinger and Florence N. Fowler, Bangor, for do.; Express and Presto, Calais, for do.; Ethan Allen, Portland, for do.; Ann, Sullivan, for do.; Malabar, Belfast, for do.; C. W. May and Stephen Morris, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary Standish, Richmond, Me., for do.; Annie J. Russell, Portland, Conn., for Boston; Van Buren, Calais, for Mystic; R. Leach, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. ship Minerva; bark Blue Nose, (Br.;) brigs Tyro, Adeline Richardson, Ruby, (Br.,) Abby Watson, Mary E. Thompson, Nellie Ware; schrs. Katie F. Lunt, Mail, General W. H. French, Dr. Rogers, John Griffith, Sarah Louisa, Rosanna Rose, Decora, Hattie Honnah, Ella, Iona, Mary Patten, Castilian, Judge Low, Z. A. Paine, Bonny Ives, Chiloe, Juliet, Harriet Baker, Sassacus, (whaler,) C. H. Macomber, Fred Reed, A. H. Sawyer, Connecticut, N. Berry, Agnes, Edward, J. J. Little, Eastern Belle, Henry Adelbert, Lucy K. Cogswell, Henrietta, Spartel, Philanthropist, Lath Rich, Florida, Nellie Doe, Louise Crockett, Captain John, Warrenton, Mabel Hall, Idaho, R. Foster Judge Tenney, Nevada, A. L. Fitch, Loduskia, William Deming, Alligator, Oliver, Harbinger, A. J. Dyer, Mary Standish, Express, Ethan Allen, Ann, Malabar, Annie J. Russell, Presto, Florence N. Tower, and Van Buren.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Arr. steamer Catharine Whiting, New-York; ship Screamer, New-York.

Cld. schrs. Maggie McNeil, Matanzas; Coquette, Matanzas; J. Eddie Trott, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Cld. ship Prima Donna, for Liverpool, with 41,000 sacks of wheat; bark Sononia, for Liverpool, with 34,000 bushels of wheat.

Sld. ships Highlander, for Liverpool; Oracle, for Queenstown.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—The steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The barometer to-day predicts bad weather, and in consequence the Captain of the Port has given orders to masters of vessels in the harbor to make their vessels fast to prevent them dragging their anchors should a hurricane occur.

The steamship Juniata sailed this afternoon for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—The steamship Virginia, Captain Forbes, of the National Line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

FALL

OVERCOATS.

BEFORE PURCHASING CALL ON

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.'S

STERLING SILVER WARE,

WITH THEIR

NEW STYLE OF FINISH,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO

DESSERT SERVICES,

FANCY AND PRESENTATION PIECES.

NOTICE TO WOODWORKERS.

ALL WHO USE BENCH PLANES

Should examine a new and perfect article of the kind, called

PALMER'S METALLIC PLANES,

Now on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, and represented by

DAVID S. BINNS, Agent.

THE CHURCHMAN.

THE BEST and LARGEST weekly newspaper, with the LARGEST circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent FREE for one month for examination, and till Jan. 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. Three dollars a year, in advance. M. H. MALLORY & CO., Hartford, Conn.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

BANK LOCK TEST.

$10,000

ON THE

YALE

COMBINATION LOCK.

To James Sargent, Esq., New-York:

SIR: Newspaper publications of yours, of recent date, having evidently been intended to shake the confidence of the business community in bank locks of our manufacture, we will willingly afford you an opportunity to demonstrate your ability as an expert in lock-picking, although we beg leave to take exception to those parts of the articles referred to, in which, perhaps inadvertently, you seem desirous of conveying the impression that your locks and ours stand upon an equality in the market.

If you will accommodate us with a trial, we will select from the business community of this City two responsible gentlemen, you may select two others, and the four thus chosen shall select a fifth, the whole five to constitute a committee, to see that the following conditions and arrangements are properly carried out:

We will deposit with the Committee the sum of $5,000, you to do the same, and the whole amount ($10,000) shall be paid over to you if you succeed in *picking* our lock without injury to it or to the safe to which it may be attached.

We will provide for the trial a safe now in use or in stock, having on it one of our No. 1 DOUBLE DIAL COMBINATION LOCKS, which safe shall be placed in a room to be selected by the Committee. After the lock has been inspected by yourself, and you are satisfied that it is in its normal condition, we will set each of its two dials on a combination of our own choosing, and hand to the Committee, in a sealed letter, the numbers of the combinations, which letter shall be opened in the presence of both parties after you shall have completed your attempt. If you shall have been unsuccessful, the lock shall then be opened by one of the Committee, in accordance with our ordinary printed directions for the same, and by means of the combinations named in the above-mentioned letter.

Prior to commencing the trial, and in the presence of the Committee, (who shall not be acquainted with the combinations on which the lock is set,) we will lock and unlock the lock, to demonstrate to the committee that it is in working order, and that it yields readily to the combinations.

These preliminaries having all been complied with, we will place the lock at your disposition for the space of one week, making no restrictions as to the number of hours in which you may operate on it, only requiring that the test shall be strictly a picking one, and that no violence shall be used either with the safe or the lock; the latter to remain uninjured at the close of the trial.

We will allow you to choose your own assistants, only one of whom shall be with you at any one time.

It is further to be understood that at the expiration of the allotted time, should our lock have proved superior to all your attempts and still remain unopened, the deposit of $10,000 in the hands of the Committee shall be declared forfeited to us and be paid over to us by the Committee.

Thus far, our challenge has had reference only to our No. 1 Double Dial Lock. We now offer to submit our No. 2 Single Dial Lock to the same test, should you fail of success with the No. 1.

Another vital point you appear to evade. It is a notorious fact, though you avoid its mention, that a lock may be proof against picking while it is ridiculously weak in other respects. Few bankers would feel it much of a consolation to be told, after having been robbed, that the lock they relied upon could not have been picked, though it was easily forced.

We therefore offer further to submit a challenge for a competitive trial between our lock and yours. Each lock to be subjected to the ultimate test of a burglar's tools and a burglar's privileges. To this end we propose that the Committee shall provide a suitable room for each trial, and each party furnish a lock of his own manufacture and such as he has been selling for at least three months, and see that it is properly attached to the door of a safe to be provided for the purpose. The locks then to be inspected by the Committee, and each to be locked by its maker and the combinations handed, under seal, to the Committee, as specified above for the picking trial of our No. 1 lock.

When all is ready, we propose that each party with two assistants only shall have access to his competitor's lock, with such tools as he may select and be allowed ten consecutive hours in which to operate upon the lock, using any means he may please, to force or break it open; his efforts being strictly confined, however, to the lock, and not to be directed against the door or the safe.

As a pecuniary inducement for your acceptance of this challenge, and as a guarantee of our good faith in it, we propose that each party stake the sum of $2,500 upon the result; depositing that amount with the Committee, and that the total ($5,000) be paid over to the party who first succeeds in breaking his competitor's lock.

We will hold the above propositions open for your acceptance or rejection for five days from date. If accepted the trial to take place as soon as the Committee can make the necessary arrangements. We will await your answer through the daily Press of this City.

(Signed)
YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

OCTOBER 2, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 140 PIECES	$35 00
WHITE PARISIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, 115 PIECES	25 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES	7 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES	10 00

With a great variety of Housekeeping Goods at equally reduced prices. Particular attention to country orders sent C. O. D.

HADLEY'S,
No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NOT IN THE FAIR,

But can be seen in operation at our depot, the celebrated

Union Washing Machine and Wringer,

Generally acknowledged to be the best and most durable in the market.

THE

AMERICAN MANGLE

For ironing plain clothes without heat. Suitable for families, hotels, &c.

J. WARD & CO., No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Wringers repaired. Send for a circular.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..........$2,000,000
Capital Stock..........3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

AITKEN & MILLER,

Broadway and 18th-st.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW AND ELEGANT

ROMAN SASHES,

BLACK GROUND,

BROCADE SASHES,

BLACK GROUND.

ALSO, EXTRA WIDE BLACK AND COLORED

Sash Ribbons,

NOW BEING DISPLAYED.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

GENTS', YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

EVER BEFORE OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY.

BROKAW BROTHERS,

OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

The best Household Soap in America, and steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and economical. Sold by first-class Grocers generally. Depot, 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

DO YOU WANT GAS? YOU HAVE ONLY TO TRY OUR MACHINE AT OUR EXPENSE, AND BUY IT AFTERWARD IF IT SUITS.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION AT UNION GAS COMPANY, NO. 14 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Musical classes will commence THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under charge of Professor PERKINS, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 23d-st.

THE WEST.

An Illinois Farm—How it is Worked, and the Profits—Jacksonville—Its Location and Business—Meeting of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Friday, Sept. 17, 1869.

While at Jacksonville this week I made myself acquainted with some facts relating to one of our prairie farmers, who occupies a princely estate near that beautiful city, and also has a mammoth cattle farm of 26,500 acres in Champaign County. It cost him $400,000, and is styled, with much appropriateness, "Broadlands." It is nearly seven miles from north to south, and six from east to west, and its cattle capacity for Summer pasturage, when fully grass-stocked, is estimated at 10,000 head. On the west side of the farm are two pastures one and a half miles by three miles, that contain nearly 3,000 acres each. To the east of these is a "patch" of corn half a mile wide and three miles long. On the farm there are 5,000 acres in corn, which, it is calculated, will yield, at a low estimate, 250,000 bushels. Of course such a farm as this is worked by the most approved machinery of all descriptions applicable to agricultural labor, much of which is made on the "place," as there is a blacksmith shop, as well as a harness and carpenter shop, in constant operation. The working stock consists of fifty yoke of oxen and fifty spans of horses and mules; and the working force of a superintendent, a general foreman, six assistant foremen, a book-keeper, a baker, a carpenter, a butcher, and about one hundred and fifty other operatives. The headquarters are in the centre of the farm, and there are six out-stations fully equipped. The average cost of boarding is thirty-five cents per day.

The farm is divided by two roads, two miles apart, north and south, and one through the centre east and west. These are lined with fifty-four miles of hedge, which was mostly set four years ago. Hedges have been, or are to be, set on every section line. Seventy-five miles were set in the Spring of 1868, and twenty-five last Spring. These hedges are to supersede the post and board fence, of which there are now eighty miles. This has required about 50,000 posts, 640,000 feet of lumber, and eighty kegs of nails.

Mr. ALEXANDER is the owner of this farm, and his operations are stated to be as nearly as practicable, every year, as follows: He first purchases 4,000 head of Texas steers, which cost him $140,000; cost of handling, interest, &c., $47,000; making an aggregate of $187,000. His average sales are $70 per head, or $280,000, leaving him a profit of $93,000. The profits upon the grain and other crops of the farm bring the whole up to nearly $200,000, after paying all expenses, and including a rent or interest of $4 per acre on the land.

It will thus be seen that large farming in Illinois pays. His neighbor, Mr. SULLIVANT, farms even more land, with like profitable results.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN THE WEST.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in Jacksonville this week. The attendance was not large, a little over a hundred subordinate lodges being represented. The Order is greatly on the wane in the West, as the Secretary reported a loss of over two hundred and twenty Lodges during the year, and comparatively few new ones organized. It has lost over half of its membership in the State during the last two years. The report for 1867 claimed 40,000 members, and it now must be less than 20,000. Professor D. WATKINS, of Bloomington, was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the year. The same falling off has occurred in most of the Western States during the past two years; Michigan has lost 20,000, Iowa has fallen from 18,000 to 9,000, and Wisconsin in nearly the same ratio.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville is one of the most beautiful places in the West. It is a city of 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, and contains a population which, for education and refinement, are not exceeded by any Western town. It is the seat of numerous educational institutions of a higher grade, and has an excellent public school system. Several of the State benevolent institutions are here located—the Blind Asylum, the Insane Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. Morgan County, of which it is the shire town, is one of the best and richest agricultural counties of the State, and contains a vast amount of wealth. Jacksonville is considerable of a business place, the disbursements of the State adding much to the local trade. The St. Louis and Quincy, the Toledo and Wabash, and the western branch of the Chicago. Alton and St. Louis Railroads pass through it, and the Jacksonville, Pekin and Peoria terminates in the city.

S.

A Congressman on the Box.

From the Worcester, (Mass.) Spy, Sept. 30.

The ponderous old coach driven by Hon. GINERY TWITCHELL, thirty years ago, was in waiting at the Foster-street depot, yesterday afternoon, glistening with a new coat of paint and varnish, to take its freight of dignitaries to the Barre Fair, to be held to-day. On the arrival of the train, the party were duly seated, inside and outside, to about the full capacity of the coach, with hardly room for WEBSTER, were he to revisit us and wish to go to the Barre Cattle show. The party consisted of his Excellency Governor CLAFLIN, General A. B. UNDERWOOD and wife, Hon. OLIVER WARNER, General O. UNDERWOOD, Collector RUSSELL, of the Boston Custom House, JOHN B. GOUGH, Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, of Park-street Church, Boston, and wife, SOLOMON HOWE, of Bolton, President of the Worcester Agricultural Society, E. W. KINSLEY, and a sufficient number of their friends to complete the load, with Hon. GINERY TWITCHELL, member of Congress, presiding on the box, familiarly drawing up the reins over six splendid grays, amid a general clapping of hands among the people who had gathered to "see the stage start," to such a number that the Police had to keep them back. Three cheers were given for the Governor, three for the driver. They were photographed, and off they went for a ride of twenty miles, after the manner of "ye olden times." A citizen standing by remarked that he remembered the distinguished driver with gratitude, for when he drove stage into Worcester, twenty-five years ago, he was the only one who did not "cut behind" with his whip when the boys followed.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

We, the People of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

SEC. 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate forever; except that in suits in justices courts provision may be made by law for trial by a jury of less than twelve men; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases.

SEC. 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State; and no person shall be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

SEC. 4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require its suspension.

SEC. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SEC. 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment by a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the militia when in actual service, and in the land and naval forces in time of war, or in the forces which the State may keep with the consent of Congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petty larceny under the regulations of the Legislature. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

SEC. 7. When private property shall be taken for public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a Court of Record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the sole possession of the railroad company, while used for such purposes. General laws may be passed, permitting the owners or occupants of lands to construct and maintain necessary drains and ditches for agricultural purposes across the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation; but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.

SEC. 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government or any department thereof.

SEC. 11. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

SEC. 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished; saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

SEC. 13. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates.

SEC. 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land hereafter made for a longer period than twenty years, in which is reserved any rent or service, shall be valid.

SEC. 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

SEC. 16. Such parts of the common law and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York as together did form the laws of the said Colony on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said Colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature as are now in force, shall be and continue the law, subject to repeal or to such alterations as the Legislature shall make. But all such parts of the Common law, and such of the said acts or parts thereof as are repugnant to this Constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 17. Grants of land within the State made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be void; but nothing in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic or corporate by him or them made before that day, or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by the State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in Courts of justice.

SEC. 18. No purchase of lands, or contract for the sale thereof, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.

SEC. 19. The right to take fish, in any of the international waters bordering on this State, shall not be denied or restrained.

SEC. 20. No divorce shall be granted in this State, except by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and a resident of the State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall be at the time a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people of the State; provided that such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the town or ward, and for ten days of the election district he offers his vote.

SEC. 2. No person who shall receive, expect or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing, or who shall make any promise to influence, or as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the inspectors or other officers, authorized for that purpose, receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such inspectors or other officers, that he has not received nor offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing, nor made any promise to influence, or as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this Constitution, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, of the right to vote at such election.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service of the State or of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison. The Legislature shall prescribe the manner in which electors absent from their homes in time of war, in the actual military or naval service of the State or of the United States may vote, and shall provide for the canvass and return of their votes.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who are entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. The Legislature shall provide for a registry of citizens entitled to vote in each election district, to be completed four days before each general and special State election, and charter election in cities. No person shall vote at such elections who is not registered according to law; and the mode of registration shall be uniform in all cities.

SEC. 5. All elections shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly. Any elector shall be eligible to the office of Senator and Member of Assembly.

SEC. 2. The State shall be divided into thirty-two Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator; and the term of office shall be four years.

The Senate Districts shall be as follows:

First District; the Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

Second District; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

Third District; the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lotts and New-Utrecht, in the County of Kings.

Fourth District; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Fifth District; the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Sixth District; the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Seventh District; the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Eighth District; the Twelfth, Nineteen and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Ninth District; the Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

Tenth District; the Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

Eleventh District; the Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

Twelfth District; the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

Thirteenth District; the County of Albany.

Fourteenth District; the Counties of Greene and Ulster.

Fifteenth District; the Counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady.

Sixteenth District; the Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

Seventeenth District; the Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

Eighteenth District; the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

Nineteenth District; the County of Oneida.

Twentieth District; the Counties of Herkimer and Otsego.

Twenty-first District; the Counties of Oswego and Madison.

Twenty-second District; the Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

Twenty-third District; the Counties of Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie.

Twenty-fourth District; the Counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins.

Twenty-fifth District; the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

Twenty-sixth District; the Counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca.

Twenty-seventh District; the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.

Twenty-eighth District; the County of Monroe.

Twenty-ninth District; the Counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.

Thirtieth District; the Counties of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany.

Thirty-first District; the County of Erie.

Thirty-second District; the Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

The Senators first elected under this Constitution, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their office at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term shall be filled by the election of Senators for the full term.

SEC. 3. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be made, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in every tenth year thereafter; and the Senate districts shall be so arranged by the Legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, and shall consist of contiguous territory, and shall remain unaltered until another enumeration. No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts, unless it shall be entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 4. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and thirty-nine members, who shall be chosen by counties, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be, according to the number of inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, and shall hold office for one year. Each county shall be entitled to at least one member, except that the counties of Fulton and Hamilton shall elect together, until the population of the County of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. No new county shall be made, unless its population, according to the last preceding enumeration, shall entitle it to a member. The members of Assembly shall be apportioned by the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, upon the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, made in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. A like apportionment shall be made by the Legislature at its first session after every such enumeration, and every apportionment shall remain unaltered until another enumeration.

SEC. 5. The members of the Legislature shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in once going and returning to their place of meeting, by the most usual route. The Speaker of the Assembly shall receive an additional salary of five hundred dollars; but the Legislature shall provide by law for a deduction from the salary of members for non-attendance.

SEC. 6. No member of the Legislature shall be appointed to any civil office within the State, by the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member therefor shall be void. Nor shall any member of Congress or any judicial or military officer under the United States hold a seat in the Legislature. If any person, after his election to the Legislature, shall be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SEC. 7. The election of members of the Legislature shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, unless otherwise directed by law. The first election shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. The legislative term shall begin on the first day of January, and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law. The members of the Legislature who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, shall hold their offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year, and no longer.

SEC. 8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary President to preside when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as President or shall act as Governor. The Secretary of State shall call the Assembly to order at the opening of each new Assembly, and preside over it until a presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen, and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either House except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to that House, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence.

SEC. 9. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

SEC. 10. For any speech or debate in the Legislature the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 11. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and bills passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 12. The enacting clause of bills shall be "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be passed except by bill.

SEC. 13. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each House. The question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon the last reading; and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 14. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be named in the title; but if the title contain only one subject, the law shall be valid as to that, and void as to all other subjects. No law shall be revived, altered or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections thereof, as altered or amended, shall be reënacted and published at length.

SEC. 15. On the day of its final adjournment, the Legislature shall adjourn at 12 o'clock at noon.

SEC. 16. The Legislature shall not audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, or pass any special law in relation thereto, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

SEC. 17. The Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor, nor increase or diminish any compensation, except that of judicial officers, during the term of service.

SEC. 18. The cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant shall be defined by general laws, when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution; and the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office. In case of elective offices, any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold the office until a successor shall be elected and duly qualified according to law.

SEC. 19. Provision shall be made by law for the removal, for misconduct in office, of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for filling vacancies caused by such removal.

SEC. 20. When the term of any office is not prescribed by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

SEC. 21. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January.

SEC. 22. No office shall be created for weighing, gauging, culling, or inspecting any merchandise, manufactures, produce, or commodity whatever; but nothing in this section shall affect any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any offices for such purposes.

SEC. 23. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are prohibited.

SEC. 24. No local or private bills shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been given in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law; nor shall such notice ever be waived; and the fact, or omission of notice, shall always be open to inquiry.

SEC. 25. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws:

Authorizing the sale, mortgaging or leasing of the real property of minors, or other persons under disability;

Changing the names of person;

For laying out, working, or discontinuing public or private roads or highways;

For granting to any individual, association or corporation the right to lay down railroad tracks;

Or in any case for which provision now exists or shall hereafter be made by any general law.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases before enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment can be provided for by general law.

But no law shall be passed granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village without the consent of the local authorities having the control and management of the street or highway proposed to be occupied, and also the consent of the owners of at least one-third in value of the property, according to the assessment roll of the previous year, bounded on that portion of each street or highway over which it is proposed to construct the same, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot de obtained, then without the consent of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the district in which such road is proposed, such consent to be obtained and authenticated in such manner as the Legislature shall by general law for that purpose provide.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been five years next preceding his election a resident of the State.

SEC. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal vote and the highest number of votes for either of said offices, the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, elect one of the said persons to the office for which he shall have received said vote.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall communicate, by message to the Legislature, at each annual session, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its next session after the adoption of this Constitution, which compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election or during his term of office.

SEC. 5. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military or naval force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State.

SEC. 6. The Governor may convene the Senate on extraordinary occasions, and may call special sessions of the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the particular object or objects for which they are called; and no law shall be enacted at any special session except such as shall relate to the objects stated in the proclamation.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to reprieve until the case can be reported to and acted upon by the Legislature, which shall at the same session either grant a reprieve, pardon, or commutation of the sentence, or direct its execution. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon, stating the name of the convict, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, removed, resign, or die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability cease.

SEC. 9. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its next session after the adoption of this Constitution, which shall neither be increased or diminished after his election or during his term of office; and he shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee, or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by this Constitution or by law.

SEC. 10. Every bill before it becomes a law shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to such House, it shall thereupon become a law. But in all such cases the votes in each House shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on its journal. If any bill is not returned by the Governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return. No bill shall become a law by the approval of the Governor after the end of the session at which the same was passed, unless it shall be sent by him to the office of the Secretary of State within ten days, excluding Sundays, after the end of the session.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term as the Governor, except that the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, elected at the general election held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and no longer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of its next annual session, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension.

SEC. 3. The officers named in this Article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official term. They shall not receive, to their own use, any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. The moneys received by any such officers, except their salary, and all costs or allowances recovered by the Attorney-General in legal proceedings, shall be paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. They shall have power to appoint and remove all officers intrusted with the ascertainment, collection and safe keeping of the revenues derived from the tolls on the canals of the State; and, with the Superintendent of Public Works, shall determine the rates of toll, which shall not, except with the concurrence of the Legislature, be reduced below those for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until the canal debt, so called, shall be paid or provided for.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, appoint a Superintendent of Public Works, who shall hold office for five years, and whose salary shall be determined by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering on the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the construction, repair, and navigation of the canals, and of any improvement thereof which may be authorized by law; and, subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals, feeders, and structures connected therewith. He may be suspended from office and removed by the Governor, for incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; but no such removal shall be made unless he shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. In case of a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Public Works, or of his suspension, removal or inability to serve from any cause, during the recess of the Senate, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, to be designated by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, shall act in his stead, but not for a period beyond the end of the session of the Senate next after such vacancy, suspension, removal or inability. The Governor, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works, may nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, four Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, who shall hold their office for five years, at an annual salary to be determined by law. The Assistant Superintendents shall be subject to the control of the Superintendent, and may be removed by him for cause; all other officers, except financial, and all persons employed in the care and management of the canals shall be appointed by the Superintendent, subject to removal by him.

SEC. 6. No money shall be appropriated or paid by the State, or out of the canal revenues, for the construction or maintenance of any bridge, except for the use of the State, over any of the completed State canals or feeders, at any point where a bridge was not maintained at the expense of the State prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; nor for any damages or injury sustained in the navigation or use of any of the canals, or of the feeders or structures connected therewith; nor as extra allowance or compensation to any person for the performance of any contract relating thereto. No claim for damages growing out of the construction, maintenance or repair of the canals, feeders or structures connected therewith, shall be heard or allowed, unless made within two years after it shall arise, except claims for damages for appropriations of property, in which case it shall be made within two years after notice of such appropriations, as shall be provided by law; but if the claimant shall be under legal disability the claim may be made within two years after the removal of the disability.

SEC. 7. In all contracts for materials or work upon the canals, no bid shall be rejected for informality until the party or parties making it shall have had notice to correct such informality; and no alteration of the plan or of any specification shall be made before or after the execution of any contract, except with the consent of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Superintendent of Public Works, or of a majority of them; but this section shall not be held to continue the contract systems, or prevent the Superintendent of Public Works or the Legislature from adopting any other mode of doing the public work.

SEC. 8. There shall be a Court of Claims, composed of three Judges appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, in which shall be adjudicated such claims against the State as the Legislature shall by general laws direct. Such claims shall be tried without a jury; but the facts found by the Court shall be stated in each adjudication. When claims for the value of or damages to real estate shall amount to five hundred dollars or more, the Judges of said Court shall, and in all other cases may, view the property in question, and in deciding thereon their estimate of such value or damages shall be taken in connection with the evidence. In other respects such Court shall be governed by the rules of law heretofore applicable to cases between the State and the citizen. The laws of limitation, except as provided in the sixth section of this article, shall prevail in favor of the State, as in favor of individuals. The limitation shall begin to run from the adoption of this Constitution; but this shall not be construed to revive claims already barred by existing statutes. The jurisdiction of such Court shall be exclusive; and its decisions may be reviewed on the law, on appeal to the Court of Appeals. The Judges of said Court shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed according to law, and shall receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuation in office.

SEC. 9. There shall be a Solicitor of Claims appointed in the same manner and for the same term as the Judges of the Court of Claims, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the interests of the State in all matters depending in the Court of Claims; and who shall receive for his services a compensation to be established by law. He may be removed by the Governor for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty, upon the recommendation of said Court; and whenever, in the judgment of the Legislature, the office of Solicitor of Claims shall become unnecessary, it may be abolished.

SEC. 10. The Canal Board, the Contracting Board, and the office of Canal Commissioner and Canal Appraiser are abolished from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; but until the appointment and qualification of a Superintendent of Public Works and the organization of a Court of Claims, as provided by this article, said Boards and officers shall discharge their duties as heretofore.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of the majority of all the members elected. The Court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the Court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the Court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, and shall hold their office for the term of fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. At the first election of Judges under this Constitution, every elector may vote for the Chief and only four of the Associate Judges. Any five members of the Court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The Court shall have the appointment, with the power of removal, of its reporter and clerk, and of such attendants as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. When a vacancy shall occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election, happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or, if not, the Governor alone, may appoint to fill such vacancy. If any such appointment of Chief Justice shall be made from the Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judge shall be made in like manner; but in such case the person appointed Chief Justice shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as Chief Judge. The powers and jurisdiction of the Court shall not be suspended for want of appointment or election, when the number of Judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

SEC. 4. Upon the organization of the Court of Appeals under this Article, the causes then pending in the present Court of Appeals shall become vested in the Court of Appeals hereby established. Such of said causes as are pending on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be heard and determined by a commission, to be composed of five Commissioners of Appeals, four of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum; but the Court of Appeals hereby established may order any of said causes to be heard therein. Such commission shall be composed of the Judges of the present Court of Appeals, elected or appointed thereto, and a fifth Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case the appointment shall expire at the end of the next session.

SEC. 5. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of the said Commissioners, it shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or if the Senate is not in session, by the Governor; but in such case the appointment shall expire at the end of the next session. The Commissioners shall appoint, from their number, a Chief Commissioner; and may appoint and remove such attendants as may be necessary. The reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the reporter of said Commission. The decisions of the Commission shall be certified to, and entered and enforced as the judgments of the Court of Appeals. The Commission shall continue until the causes committed to it are determined, but not exceeding three years; and all causes then undetermined shall be heard by the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 6. There shall be the existing Supreme Court, with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law; and it shall be composed of the Justices now in office, who shall be continued during their respective terms, and of their successors. The existing Judicial Districts of the State are continued until changed pursuant to this section. Five of the Justices shall reside in the district in which is the City of New-York, and four in each of the other districts. The Legislature may alter the districts, without increasing the number, once after every enumeration, under this Constitution, of the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 7. At the first session of the Legislature after the adoption of this article, and from time to time thereafter as may be necessary, but not oftener than once in five years, provision shall be made for organizing, in the Supreme Court, not more than four general terms thereof, each to be composed of a Presiding Justice and not more than three other Justices, who shall be designated, according to law, from the whole number of Justices. Each Presiding Justice shall continue to act as such during his term of office. Provision shall be made by law for holding the general terms in each Judicial District. Any Justice of the Supreme Court may hold special terms and Circuit Courts, and may preside in Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.

SEC. 8. No Judge or Judges shall sit, at a general term of any Court, or in the Court of Appeals, in review of a decision made by him or by any Court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity that they have heretofore exercised.

SEC. 9. When a vacancy shall occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until such vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or, if not in session, the Governor may appoint to fill such vacancy. Any such appointment shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

SEC. 10. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 11. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except Justices of the Peace and Judges and Justices of inferior Courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no removal shall be made, by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 12. The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are continued with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have, and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of New-York shall be composed of the six Judges in office at the adoption of this Article and their successors; the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, of the three Judges then in office, and their successors, and three additional Judges; the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn, of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said Courts, in office at the adoption of this Article, are continued until the expiration of their terms. A Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said Courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the offices of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New-York to hold Circuits or Special Terms of the Supreme Court in that City, as the public interests may require.

SEC. 13. Justices of the Supreme Court shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. Judges of all the Courts mentioned in the last preceding section shall be chosen by the electors of the cities respectively in which the said Courts are instituted. The official term of the said Justices and Judges who shall be elected after the adoption of this article, shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. But no person shall hold the office of Justice or Judge of any Court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.

SEC. 14. The Judges and Justices hereinbefore mentioned shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their official terms. Except the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court, they shall be paid, and the expenses of their Courts defrayed, by the cities or counties in which such Courts are instituted, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 15. The existing County Courts are continued, and the Judges thereof in office at the adoption of this article, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years. The County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, until altered by the Legislature. They shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants reside in the county and in which the damages claimed shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and also such appellate jurisdiction as shall be provided by law, subject, however, to such provision as shall be made by law for the removal of causes into the Supreme Court. They shall also have such other original jurisdiction as shall, from time to time, be conferred upon them by the Legislature. The County Judge, with two Justices of the Peace, to be designated according to law, may hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as may be required by law. His salary, and the salary of the Surrogate when elected as a separate officer, shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury, and shall not be diminished during his term of office. The Justices of the Peace shall be paid, for services in Courts of Sessions, a per diem allowance out of the county treasury. The County Judge shall also be Surrogate of his county; but in counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the County Judge. The County Judge of any county may preside at Courts of Sessions, or hold County Courts in any other county, except New-York and Kings, when requested by the Judge of such other county.

SEC. 16. The Legislature shall, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and Surrogate, in cases of their inability, or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

SEC. 17. The Legislature shall provide for submitting to the electors of the State at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two questions, to be voted upon on separate ballots, as follows: First. "Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court, be hereafter filled by appointment?" If a majority of the votes upon the question shall be in the affirmative, the said officers shall not thereafter be elective, but, as vacancies occur, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or, if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session. Second, "Shall the offices of the Judges mentioned in sections twelve and fifteen of article six of the Constitution be hereafter filled by appointment?" If a majority of the votes upon the question shall be in the affirmative, the said offices shall not thereafter be elective, but as vacancies occur they shall be filled in the manner in this section above provided.

SEC. 18. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace, and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such Courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal. Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices shall be elected in the different cities of this State, in such manner, and with such powers, and for such terms, respectively, as shall be prescribed by law; all other judicial officers in cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article, shall be chosen by the electors of cities, or appointed by some local authorities thereof.

SEC. 19. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature; and except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 20. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of Government. His compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public treasury.

SEC. 21. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of a Court of Record in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Buffalo, practice as an attorney or counselor in any Court of Record in this State, or act as referee.

SEC. 22. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any Court of Record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 23. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and also for the appointment by the Justices of the Supreme Court designated to hold General Terms, of a reporter of the decisions of that Court. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

SEC. 24. The first election of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, shall take place on such day, between the first Tuesday of April and second Tuesday in June, next after the adoption of this article, as may be provided by law. The Court of Appeals, the Commissioners of Appeals and the additional Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, shall respectively enter upon their duties on the first Monday of July thereafter.

SEC. 25. Surrogates, Justices of the Peace and local judicial officers provided for in section sixteen, in office when this article shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of their terms.

SEC. 26. Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offences of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 27. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts, the Legislature may confer upon Courts of Record, in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate causes.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Sheriffs, County Treasurers, Clerks of Counties, the Register of the City and County of New-York, and the Register of Deeds in all the counties where such Registers are or may be authorized by law, Coroners and District-Attorneys, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall be ineligible for the next three years after the end of their term. They may be required by law to renew their security, and in default of so doing their offices shall be deemed vacant. Counties shall never be made responsible for the acts of their Sheriffs. The Governor may remove any officer named in this section, after opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

SEC. 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be chosen by the electors of the counties or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 3. There shall be in each county a Board of Supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law; such Boards shall have such powers as are or may be conferred by law, until revoked or modified by the Legislature; and subject to the legislative modification, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the following cases:

1. The location, erection, purchase, and repair of bridges, except over navigable streams, where the general or existing special laws of the State shall be insufficient to accomplish the object; but where such bridges shall be between adjoining counties, the concurrent actions of the Boards of Supervisors of such counties shall be necessary;

2. The purchase of real estate and the location, erection, and care of buildings, for county purposes; but no change of location of any county buildings shall be made unless by the vote of two-thirds of the whole number composing said Boards, for two years successively, under such regulations as shall be established by law;

3. The erection of portions of public highways into separate road districts in the cases not provided for by general laws;

4. The use of abandoned, turnpike, plank and macadamized roads as public highways;

5. The improvement of public highways laid out in pursuance of general laws, in cases where such laws may be insufficient for the purpose;

6. The legalization of informal acts of town meetings in raising moneys authorized to be raised by law, and the legalization of irregular acts of town officers on the recommendation of the County Court;

7. The regulation of the salaries of county officers, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, and the number, grade and pay of clerks and subordinates in county offices whose compensation may be a county charge;

8. The borrowing of money for town and county purposes in anticipation of taxation authorized by law;

9. But jurisdiction in the cases aforesaid shall not be exercised without the assent of a majority of all the members elected to such Board, to be determined by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on its journal.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York shall have no other power or jurisdiction than such as is now or shall hereafter be conferred upon it by law, subject to repeal or modification by the Legislature.

SEC. 4. There shall be chosen by the electors of every city a Mayor, who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and who shall see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, have access to all books and documents in their offices, and may examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so examined shall not be used against them in any criminal proceedings. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers, whether they be elected or appointed, for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the officer complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

SEC. 5. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct. Members of Common Councils shall hold no other office in cities and no city officer shall hold a seat in the Legislature.

SEC. 6. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article. General laws shall be passed for the organization and government of cities; and no special act shall be passed, except in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of such act cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this article shall affect the power of the Legislature over quarantine, or in regard to the port of New-York, or the interests of the State, in the lands under water and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers, or slips in any city.

SEC. 8. The restrictions on the power of the Legislature, contained in section seventeen, article three, of this Constitution, shall apply to Common Councils of cities, and to Boards of Supervisors of counties.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The canal debt of one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, amounting on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to three millions two hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars; the general fund debt, amounting at the same time to five millions six hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents; the canal enlargement debt, amounting at the same time to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; and the floating debt loan, contracted under chapter two hundred and seventy-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, amounting on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to one million seven hundred thousand dollars, shall hereafter be known as the "Canal Debt," to the payment of which the canal revenues are hereby pledged, and the several sinking funds, applicable to the payment of the said debts, together with the contributions to be made thereto, and the income thereof, shall be known as the "Canal Debt Sinking Fund."

SEC. 2. In each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repair, there shall be set apart and paid into the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, out of the revenues of the canals, the sum of two millions four hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, to pay the interest as it shall become due, and redeem the principal of the several debts specified in section one of this article, until the said several debts shall be fully paid or provided for; and the principal and income of said sinking fund shall be applied to no other purpose. If in any fiscal year there shall not be contributed from said revenue the sum of two millions four hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, the deficiency shall be supplied by taxation the next year. The remaining revenues of the canals, in each fiscal year, may be applied by law to the improvement and completion of the canals, but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged: if not so applied they shall be and remain a part of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund. The tax authorized to provide for the Sinking Fund to pay the floating canal debt shall be suspended after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 3. After the debts specified in section one are paid or provided for, according to the provisions of section two, the revenues of the canals, after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repair, shall in each fiscal year be paid into the treasury of the State, to pay the amount advanced since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six for canal purposes by taxation, until the whole amount so advanced, with interest at five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, and until any amount hereafter advanced for canal debts or other canal purposes, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum, shall be paid; but the money so paid into the treasury from time to time, be appropriated by law for the improvement of the canals, or such other purposes as may be deemed proper. But the said moneys shall not be anticipated or pledged.

SEC. 4. After complying with the provisions of the second and third sections of this article, and after paying said expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repair, the surplus revenues of the canals may, in each fiscal year, be disposed of for the improvement of the canals, or for such other purposes as the Legislature may direct, but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged.

SEC. 5. The claims of the State against any incorporated company, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State, loaned or advanced to such company, shall be enforced and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be applied to the payment of said stock, or to repay the money which may be advanced to pay the same.

SEC. 6. The canals shall not be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, and shall remain under the management of the State forever.

SEC. 7. No moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State, or funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years after the passage of such appropriation; and every law making, continuing, or reviving an appropriation, shall specify the sum appropriated, and the objects to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law for that purpose.

SEC. 8. The credit of the State shall not be given or loaned to, in aid of any individual, corporation, or association. On the final passage in each House of the Legislature, of any act appropriating money or property, except for the purposes of Government, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journal, and two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass the same.

SEC. 9. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for unexpected expenses not provided for, temporarily contract debts; but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans, creating such debts, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever; and such temporary debts shall in all cases be provided for at the earliest practicable period, and shall be paid within two years after they are contracted.

SEC. 10. The State may also contract debts to repel invasion of the State or of the United States, to suppress insurrection in the State or the United States, or to defend the State or the United States in war; but the money so raised shall be applied to such purpose or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 11. Except the debts specified in the ninth and tenth sections of this article, no debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of the State unless it shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be specified therein; and such law shall provide for a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it shall become due; and also to pay the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill, in each House of the Legislature, the question shall be, "Shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" which shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. The Legislature may at any time repeal such law, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debts under such law; but if any debts shall have been contracted, the tax in proportion thereto shall be irrepealable, and be annually collected until the proceeds thereof shall be sufficient to pay such debt. The money, arising from any loan or stock creating such debt shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt, or for the repayment of such debt, and for no other purpose. No such law shall be voted upon within three months after its passage, nor at any general election when any other law or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the people.

SEC. 12. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

SEC. 13. No deficiency loan shall be made for a longer period than is necessary to enable the sinking fund, provided for its payment, to accumulate an amount sufficient to discharge it; and in no case shall such loan be made for more than six years.

SEC. 14. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, and on the warrant of the Comptroller; and all bonds, stocks, and other securities issued by the State shall be signed by the Comptroller on behalf of the State.

SEC. 15. Real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is authorized to renew the bounty debt or any part thereof, by extending the time of its payment to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and to issue stock for that purpose, which he may apply in exchange for the outstanding stock, or sell; and in case of sale the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the purchase of the outstanding stock. The rate of interest on said stock shall not exceed seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and said stock shall be exchanged or negotiated on the best possible terms, and in no event at less than par, nor at a lower rate than the outstanding stock can be purchased for, at the time the sale or exchange shall be effected. The principal and interest of the stock hereby authorized shall be secured by a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest thereon as it shall become due, and also to pay the principal thereof within eighteen years from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The Legislature may appropriate, from time to time, to the payment of the principal or interest of said stock, any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated; and in case of such appropriation the tax to supply the sinking fund shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 17. The State shall not subscribe for, purchase, or in any way own, except by bequest, shares or stock in any company or corporation, nor invest any portion of its funds in the same.

SEC. 18. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs. The lands of the State adjacent thereto may be sold by authority of law, and under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands convenient for the manufacture of salt; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of such lands shall not be diminished.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, the capital of the United States deposit fund, the capital of the college land scrip fund, and the capital of the Cornell endowment fund as it shall be paid into the Treasury, shall each be preserved inviolate. The revenue of the common school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenues of the literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenue of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to, and made a part of, the capital of the common school fund; the revenues of the College land scrip fund shall each year be appropriated and applied to the support of the Cornell University, in the mode and for the purposes defined by the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories, approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, so long as the University shall fully comply with and perform the conditions of the act of the Legislature establishing it; and the revenues of the Cornell endowment fund shall each year be paid to the Trustees of the Cornell University for its use and benefit.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction, in the common schools of this State, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws. They shall not be created nor their powers increased or diminished by special act, except for municipal, literary, scientific, charitable, or benevolent purposes. All such laws may be altered or repealed. The Legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of railroad corporations owning parallel or competing lines of road.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators, and other means, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the privileges or powers of corporations, not possessed by partnerships or individuals. Corporations shall have the right to sue and may be sued in all courts by their corporate names.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the registration of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, by virtue of any law of this State, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie. No law shall be passed authorizing or sanctioning the suspension of specie payments. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors.

SEC. 5. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes issuing notes or any kind of credits to circulate as money shall be individually liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock for all its liabilities.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Managers of Prisons, to be composed of five persons, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the five first appointed shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years. The Board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in respect to the county jails, the local or district Penitentiaries, and other penal or reformatory institutions, as the Legislature may prescribe. The Board shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be removable at their pleasure, who shall perform such duties as the Legislature or the Board may direct, and shall receive a salary to be determined by law. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling and other official expenses. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall limit the amount of such expenses, which limit shall not be changed, except at intervals of five years.

SEC. 2. The Board shall appoint the Warden, Clerk, Physician and Chaplain of each State Prison, and shall have power to remove them for cause only, after opportunity to be heard, upon written charges. All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the Warden, and be removable at his pleasure.

SEC. 3. The Governor may remove the managers of Prisons for misconduct or neglect of duty, after opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be annually enrolled, under such regulations as shall be established by law, as a militia force, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and aid in the enforcement of the laws.

SEC. 2. The militia shall be divided into the active and reserve forces. The active militia shall be called the National Guard of the State of New-York, and its number determined by law; but shall not in time of peace, exceed thirty thousand. It shall be always armed, equipped, and disciplined. All enrolled persons not belonging to the National Guard shall constitute the reserve force. All persons who after one year's service, shall have been honorably discharged from the army, navy or volunteer forces of the United States, shall be in time of peace exempt from service in the militia: and all citizens who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, may be exempt therefrom upon conditions to be provided by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, his aids-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected: and he shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint all Major-Generals. All officers responsible for the military property or funds of the State, shall give such security for the faithful execution of the duties of their respective offices as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. General officers shall appoint their staff officers, who shall hold office during the pleasure of such general officers; but their commissions shall expire with the commissions of the officers appointing them. All officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officers, except those who hold office during his pleasure, or that of the general officers, shall be removed from office unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a general court martial. All commissions shall expire in ten years from their dates, except those of the National Guard Reserves.

SEC. 5. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of companies shall be chosen by the written votes of the members, and field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments or separate battalions, and Brigadier-Generals, by the field-officers of their respective brigades; but whenever the militia shall be in active service, such right of election shall be suspended, and all commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and non-commissioned officers by the regimental or separate battalion commanders, on the recommendation of their company commanders. Regimental and separate battalion commanders shall appoint their staff officers. All officers not specified in this article shall be appointed as prescribed by law; and in case the election and appointment of militia officers, in the manner directed by this article, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may change the same by law, provided two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein.

SEC. 6. In the organization of the National Guard, the Legislature shall provide for reserve officers, to be composed of officers of the National Guard of not less than ten years' service in the same grade, and of officers honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States who are citizens of this State. They may, upon application, be commissioned by the Governor, with rank equal to the highest held by them by brevet or otherwise, in the National Guard or United States Volunteers, and they may be assigned to such service, and be entitled to such military privileges and exemptions as the Legislature shall by law provide.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, receives or consents to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

SEC. 2. Any person offering a bribe, if it shall be accepted, shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor. But any person who offers or promises a bribe, if it shall be rejected by the officer to whom it is tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in the first section of this Article.

SEC. 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 4. Any District-Attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in his county of any provision of this Article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the Legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability, and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or offered to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or valuable thing, or made any promise to influence or reward a vote at the election in which I was chosen to fill the said office." Any person who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, or who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely in taking such oath, shall forfeit his office. No other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 2. Except as herein otherwise provided, existing offices and the terms of persons in office, shall continue as is now or hereafter may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly; and if agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such amendments shall be entered on the journals thereof, with the yeas and nays, and be referred to the next Legislature, and published for three months previous to the next general election; and if in the next Legislature such amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as it shall prescribe; and if such amendments are approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, they shall become part of the Constitution.

SEC. 4. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eighth, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such other time as the Legislature may prescribe, the question shall be submitted to the people: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution?" and in case a majority of the electors voting on the question shall decide in favor of a Convention, the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the choice by the electors of delegates to such Convention; but no Constitution or amendment agreed to by the Convention shall be valid until adopted by the vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon, either at a general or special election, as shall be determined by the Convention.

SEC. 5. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January next, after its adoption by the people, except as herein otherwise provided.

Done in Convention, in the City of Albany, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

WM. A. WHEELER,
President, and Delegate at Large.

LUTHER CALDWELL, Secretary.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding with the original proposed Constitution, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention, held in the City of Albany, and filed in this office on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1868, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

The following are the forms of the ballot specified in chapter 318 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the amended Constitution to the electors of the State." Passed April 24, 1869:

"SECTION 1. The amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention which closed its sittings at the City of Albany, on the 28th day of February, 1868, shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of this State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"SEC. 2. The Inspectors of Election in each election district in the State, shall provide four boxes in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the said proposed Constitution. One of said boxes shall be labeled 'Constitution,' one of them 'Constitution—Judiciary,' one of them 'Constitution—Assessment and Taxation,' and one of them 'Constitution—Suffrage.' Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote four ballots, as follows: One of them shall be indorsed 'Constitution,' and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, 'For the Amended Constitution,' or the words 'Against the Amended Constitution,' and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled 'Constitution;' one of said ballots shall be indorsed 'Constitution—Judiciary,' and on the inside shall contain the words 'For the Amended Judiciary Article,' or the words 'Against the Amended Judiciary Article,' and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled 'Constitution—Judiciary;' one of said ballots shall be indorsed 'Constitution—Assessment and Taxation,' and on the inside shall contain the words 'For a uniform rule of Assessment and Taxation of Real and Personal Property,' or the words 'Against a uniform rule of Assessment and Taxation of Real and Personal Property,' and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled 'Constitution—Assessment and Taxation;' the other of said ballots shall be indorsed 'Constitution—Property Qualification,' and on the inside shall contain the words, 'For the Property Qualification for Colored Men,' or the words, 'Against the Property Qualification for Colored Men,' and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled 'Constitution—Suffrage.'"

The foregoing proposed Constitution and forms of ballot are published in accordance with the provisions of section 6, of chapter 318, Laws of 1869.

HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY.

First mortgage twenty years to run; principal and interest payable in Gold, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York. A first-class security for sale at a low price, paying a large rate of interest on the investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1869.

Coupons of CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, also coupons of

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Oct. 1, (free of Government tax.)

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

The First Mortgage Bonds OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars, the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31	$391,420 12
From June 1 to June 30	706,602 29
From July 1 to July 31	623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years, and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

$500,000

First Mortgage 20-Year

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
Or O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Allowed by charter to keep check accounts same as National or State Banks. Receives deposits subject to check on demand, and allows four per cent. per annum interest on daily balances.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres'ts.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO and Erie Railroad, of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and of the Lake Shore Railway Bonds, falling due on Oct. 1, 1869, will be paid at the Bank of New-York.

GEO. B. ELY,
Assistant Treasurer.

RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON the bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at our office.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN BOSTON, MASS., on or about Sept. 1, 1864, CERTIFICATE NO. 27,438, dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and CERTIFICATE dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, both in the name of Geo. W. Baldwin. Transfer of the above has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. BALDWIN & WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bonds due 1st proximo will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119⅛	120	5-20 Coupon, '67.	118	118¼
Coupon, 1881....	119⅛	120	5-20 Coupon, '68.	118	118¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115¼	116¼	10-40 Registered	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62.	119⅜	120	10-40 Coupon....	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	119½	119¾	Gold..........	130¼	130⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	119⅝	119⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac..	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	117⅝	117⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK,

NO. 750 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL $200,000.

This bank will open for a general banking business on the 27th day of September, 1869. Checks on all parts of the United States collected for dealers without charge.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

WM. L. CONKLIN,	SAMUEL R. MABBATT,
ASAHEL CHAPIN,	WM. MONTROSS,
JOHN C. HAM,	HENRY L. RITCH,
SAMUEL A. HILLS,	CHARLES RUSTON,
WM. A. POND,	RICH. P. LOUNSBERY.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offers for sale

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

due in 1897, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund.

This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, 75 miles, will form one of the most valuable routes, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West.

Road will cost about $2,200,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 is stock taken by responsible parties; is now completed 40 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 80 and interest.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of section 7 of an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the Second National Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of January, 1870. If not presented for payment interest will then cease. These numbers designate all the War Loan Bonds not previously called in.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.
NUMBERS

2	80	161	240	339	507	596	686	770	864	950
4	82	163	241	341	509	597	689	771	865	953
5	84	164	243	343	510	598	692	774	866	954
6	85	165	244	350	511	599	694	775	867	955
7	86	166	246	351	514	600	695	776	868	957
8	88	167	248	353	515	602	696	777	870	958
10	89	168	249	354	517	603	697	778	871	959
12	92	170	252	356	523	605	698	779	872	961
13	93	171	253	358	526	606	700	781	874	962
14	95	172	257	359	528	607	701	783	875	963
15	96	174	260	363	530	609	702	790	876	965
16	98	175	264	364	531	611	704	792	879	966
19	100	177	269	369	532	615	705	793	880	967
23	101	179	270	372	534	617	708	797	886	968
24	104	181	271	377	535	620	710	798	887	970
26	105	183	273	379	536	626	712	801	888	972
27	106	185	277	380	537	627	713	803	889	973
28	107	186	278	381	540	629	716	804	890	974
32	108	188	279	382	541	631	717	805	891	975
37	109	191	282	383	542	635	718	807	894	976
38	110	193	284	385	544	637	719	808	895	978
40	112	195	285	386	546	640	720	809	897	979
41	113	197	287	391	547	641	721	810	898	981
42	115	199	289	393	548	645	722	813	902	982
44	117	200	290	467	550	648	723	814	904	985
46	119	202	291	468	[illegible]	649	728	820	905	986
47	120	204	294	469	557	655	730	821	906	987
48	121	207	295	470	559	656	731	823	911	988
51	122	211	296	473	560	657	732	825	912	990
52	123	212	298	474	562	658	733	826	913	991
53	124	213	300	475	564	659	734	828	914	992
55	129	214	301	476	566	660	735	832	915	993
56	131	215	303	477	567	661	740	835	916	997
57	133	216	304	479	573	663	741	836	917	996
59	135	217	306	480	574	664	742	837	920	999
61	137	218	307	483	576	665	744	838	922	1006
62	139	219	308	485	577	666	745	843	925	1009
65	141	222	310	486	578	667	746	845	926	1010
68	143	223	314	487	580	670	748	847	930	1013
69	148	224	321	488	581	671	749	848	932	1017
70	149	225	323	489	582	672	752	849	933	1022
71	150	226	326	492	585	673	756	850	936	1024
72	151	227	327	495	587	674	757	851	938	1025
73	152	228	330	496	588	678	758	857	941	1028
74	155	230	331	499	589	681	763	860	942	1031
75	156	232	335	500	590	682	764	861	943	1034
76	157	236	336	501	593	683	767	862	944	1035
79	158	239	337	505	594	684	769			

BONDS OF $500.

4	35	59	90	114	150	177	201	220	255	279
6	38	60	95	115	151	178	202	223	256	281
7	41	65	96	118	154	179	203	228	257	283
8	44	73	102	121	156	186	205	231	259	284
9	45	74	103	122	157	188	210	238	264	285
14	46	75	104	124	158	189	212	240	265	289
18	51	78	106	127	164	191	213	241	269	292
20	52	80	108	129	165	192	214	242	271	296
23	53	83	109	130	169	196	215	245	272	297
24	56	85	111	143	170	198	216	249	274	306
27	57	88	112	146	171	199	218	253	276	309
33	58	89	113	148	173	200	219	254	277	

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS WERE stolen from the Norwalk National Bank Sept. 30. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same:

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
No. 4,824, $1,000; No. 1,238, $1,000.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BOND.
No. 50,960, $1,000.
UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. Aug. 12, 1858.
No. 3,926, $1,000.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BOND.
No. 51,499, $1,000.
BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.
No. 57, $1,000.
LONG DOCK COMPANY.
No. 807, $1,000; No. 808, $1,000.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD, (VIRGINIA.)—The interest due 1st October, 1869, on the bonds of the above road will be paid on presentation at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage; second mortgages negotiated. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, there will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 23, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $5, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, Oct. 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, R. H. BULL, President.
Secretary. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required each month is estimated at four hundred and ninety-five bushels of Corn; two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of Oats; sixty-four tons of Hay, and sixteen tons of Straw. This is not given, however, as binding the United States to receive just that quantity, but simply as the nearest practicable approximation of what may be required each month. The United States reserves the right to increase the above quantity, by one-fourth, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving thirty days' notice.

The contractor will be required to keep, at least, one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with the above requirements.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Deliveries to commence immediately after award of contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
and Depot Quartermaster.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BY PURCHASING YOUR

SILVER WARE.

Direct from the Manufacturers,

FORD & TUPPER.

Also, Dealers in

FINE PLATED WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

Will reopen Sept. 20.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 202 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for young men and boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn. $200 per year. Parents seeking a good school and Christian home for their sons, can see the Principal at St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHER-ford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by Professors, continues to receive day pupils at her residence, No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.

The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.

The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.

For circulars, &c., apply to or address

Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 22d-st.

A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President, or to

HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

For circulars apply as above.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN LADIES' SCHOOL,

Sixth year, now open at her new house,
No. 32 West 40th-st.,
Murray Hill,
Four vacancies. New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.

Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request. Stages will be sent for pupils living at a distance in the City.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 54 Union-square, (new No. 211 4th-av.,) is acknowledged the best musical institute in the country to obtain a thorough musical education at liberal terms.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS McINTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL meet at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 11½ A. M. Subject of study—Mediæval History and Literature.

Miss McIntosh will open another class on

FRIDAY, NOV. 5,

for the study of American History.

Ladies who desire to enter either class can communicate with Miss McINTOSH at the above address, by letter or in person.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

A LADY INTENDING TO PASS THE Winter in France and Germany would take charge of two or three young ladies who desire to finish their education abroad, or who wish to travel; best references given and required. Address H., Box No. 1,844 Post Office, New-York.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders. Day boarders (a la Parisienne) received.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 29, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (S.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms, and with the enlarged Academic Course, for advanced classes in the Scientific or Classical Departments of any American University or Government School.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 13 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	George W. Duer,	H. P. Marshall,
John Auchincloss,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Joseph Morrill,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks,	Clement Jewett,	James L. Phipps,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Robert Squires,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Kenny Couillard,	B. F. Manierre,	A. S. Underhill,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Judge Van Vorst,
Henry Day,	P. M. Masterton,	Ralph Wells.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INstitute for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st., near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

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AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English branches and classics desires an engagement in a school, or as private tutor; terms $20 per month and found, or $35 per month unfound; first-class references. Address H. M. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

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